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CITY ITEMS.

Interesting Letter.

PITTSBURGH, July 6th, 1865.

"DEAR SIR:—Many years since I decided, after a long experience with numerous makes of pianos, that those of Chickering & Son's manufacture were the best in every particular. Since then, the more I have become acquainted with them, the more I have become convinced of their superiority. I have invariably found them to possess the purest tone, the most perfect scale, the most elastic action: to be the most durable, and to give the best satisfaction of any make. For my own use I would have none but a Chickering piano, and can recommend them with perfect confidence to my pupils and friends. Respectfully yours,
"JOHN C. MOWRY.

"TO MR. C. C. MELLOR."

The above hearty letter, from a gentleman so well known as a citizen and so highly appreciated as a teacher, is indeed strong praise in favor of the Chickering Pianos. Mr. Mellor, the agent in this city for these instruments, should feel flattered to possess such a recommendation.

Subsistence Committee Concert.

The new and beautiful little operatta entitled the "Twin Sisters," will be performed in Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., by over thirty young ladies, under the direction of Mr. D. Shryock. The instrumental accompaniments will be of the highest order, Mr. Giles being engaged for pianist, Mr. Manning first violinist, assisted by a number of talented performers. The entertainment will be at once moral and attractive. The narrative, or argument of the representation can be had, in pamphlet form, in the hall, on the evening of the performance. Tickets 25 cents, are to be had at Mr. Geo. Hamilton's, Wood street; W. P. Weyman's, Smithfield street, and at the music stores.

Morris' Azumea

has been thoroughly tested and in general use in the East for years, and has justly obtained two first-class diplomas as the purest and best baking Powder known.

A Certain Cure for Army Itch,

and all diseases of the skin, sold at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Homeopathic Medicine,

At Fulton's.

SUSPECTED FRAUDS.—The appointment of Mr. J. A. Briggs as a Special Revenue Agent of the Treasury in New York, has given fresh currency to certain gossip of frauds upon the customs, which it is now said the Special Agent will be called upon to investigate. The names of several importing shippers, of great wealth and significance, are hinted at in this connection. Some political names are mixed up with the affair.

THE St. Albans (Vt.,) Daily *Messenger* says that a Franklin County boy engaged by the month in a large shipping house in Boston, profiting by the maxim that "a penny saved is a penny clear," carefully extracted the nails from the old boxes which "had served their time." In four weeks he had collected in the course of his business two pounds of good nails. His employer noticing the accumulation after consulting the scales, handed the young man sixty-six dollars as the immediate proceeds of *his economy*, and has honored this invaluable business trait, in connection with a sterling character in other respects by an offer of partnership.

NEW STYLE OF CONFESSION.—It seems that the Emperor of the French will not permit the Prince Imperial to confess in the ordinary way that other Roman Catholics have to confess to their souls. There has been selected by His Majesty an Imperial road to purgatory, which consists in a number of questions being drawn up by His Majesty, which are put by the father confessor to the Prince, and in the presence and hearing of a third party. No other confessions are allowed, and the Church must be glad it gets as much as it does. There are, however, naturally a little warm discussions about the matter, but the issue has been the polite obedience of the Church, and the victory of the will of the Emperor.

THE STATE DEBT OF MISSOURI.—The following is Governor Fletcher's official announcement of the adoption of the ordinance for the payment of the railroad and State indebtedness of Missouri, by which bondholders will see that the ordinance has become a part of the organic law of the State:

"I, Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of the State of Missouri, in pursuance of authority in me invested by said ordinance, do by this proclamation, make known, that upon an accurate casting up of said votes aforementioned returns there appeared thirty-nine thousand and sixty-seven votes for: 'Shall the railroads pay their bonds? Yes.' And twenty thousand one hundred votes for: 'Shall the railroads pay their bonds? No.'"

THE MASONS IN FRANCE.—Three or four years ago when the craft chose Prince Napoleon for their Grand Master, the Emperor, in order to put a stop to "anarchy of opinions" in masonry, as well as in other departments of the State, set aside the election, and made Marshal Magnan Grand Master by Imperial decree, and it is quite certain that the masonic body was prepared to fulfill the implied condition of this favor by freely choosing Marshal Magnan at the election fixed for June 5, next ensuing. Marshal Magnan being dead, Prince Napoleon, whose appointment as Vice President of the Privy Council was understood as a patent of Imperial confidence, obliterating all the objections entertained against him on the former occasion, would doubtless have been nominated. But his recent disgrace renders his election out of the question. Anarchy of opinion is likely once more to prevail, and the Masons fear that they must come more to be ruled by a nominee of the Emperor.

Rebel Losses During the War.

The Richmond *Bulletin* says: No official statement of the Confederate losses from the beginning to the end of the war have ever been published, and we have at hand no means of ascertaining them. Northern newspapers estimate them at two hundred thousand, from all causes on guess which we are disposed to regard as over the mark, as these papers have throughout made an exaggerated estimate of the number of troops the Confederacy had in the field. Government has now, however, the means of ascertaining with something like precision the number of men killed and put *hors du combat* during the four years' bloody war. General Stoneman having captured at Charlotte all the papers and documents of the Confederate Surgeon General's Department, among which were the mortality lists and the returns of the field and hospital surgeons. These interesting papers may, some day, be published. For an account of Confederate losses during the campaign beginning at the Wilderness in May 1864, and ending at Appomattox Court House, April 9th, 1865, we must look to General Lee's report, which may or may not be published during his lifetime. This report is already written, and will, we hope, long no longer a General in any service, and therefore having no one to whom to report, we see no immediate prospect of its publication.

AQUATICS.

The Great Four-Oared Rowing Match for the Championship and Six Thousand Dollars.

The great rowing match between the famous crews of the Samuel Collyer, of New York, and the Stranger, of Poughkeepsie, for $8,000 a side, and the four-oared Championship of America, comes off at Poughkeepsie on Tuesday next. The race is over a distance of five measured miles on the Hudson river, and is exciting more interest than any other previous aquatic event.

For some years past, those crews have been regarded as the finest oarsmen in the United States, and although they have met and rowed together at regattas with varying success, yet they have never been matched together before. The crew of the Samuel Collyer are as follows: Denis Leary (stroke), John Biglin, James H. Biglin and Bernard Biglin, bow; as the "George L. Brown" crew they have made themselves famous by their numerous victories in the regattas of Boston, Worcester, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Albany, New York and other places. The Stranger crew is composed of William Stephens (stroke); Homer Wooden, William Burger and Ezekiel Beuevey. They have been in strict training for some time past on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, and the New York crew have taken their exercises on the Harlem river. Should Brown's crew go to the Boston regatta on the Fourth, where the New Yorkers defeated cleverly a combined four-oared crew, composed of the best oarsmen of Boston and St. Johns, N. B., the Poughkeepsie crew was the favorite at $100 to $80, but since that event the betting has veered around, and the same odds are now bet on the New Yorkers winning the race, with many of the old backers of the Poughkeepsie men who have now turned around, and are willing to speculate at those odds.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1865. NO. 261.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

BURNING OF THE W.M. NELSON.

Statement of Captain of the 'Alpha.'

Thrilling Scenes and Incidents.

HALIFAX, July 17.—By the Alpha we have the statement of Capt. Hart, of the Bark Meteor that he searched a day and a half for the unfortunate passengers by the Ship Wm. Nelson, the wreck of which was scattered for miles over the water. The passengers saved say that on Sunday, June 25, the captain of the helpless ship determined to fumigate her and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold of the vessel, and red hot iron to be thrown into it. The pitch ignited and boiled over, and set the ship on fire. When it was found impossible to save the ship, the Captain and officers with the cabin passengers, left in the small boats of the ship, which soon burned to the water's edge, carrying down over 400 steerage passengers.

The scenes on board the ill-fated vessel are described as of the most heart-rending character. Captain Hart says that a ship, five or six miles off from his vessel, was seen by him, apparently engaged in searching for the wreck, and he thinks she saved some of the passengers, all of whom had been three days and three nights in the water. The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, but the female passengers are badly burned about the arms and legs, and are not progressing so well.

HALIFAX, July 17.—C. O. Leach, Esq., U. S. Consul at St. Johns, New Foundland, *en route* for the States, furnishes the following as the statement of the most intelligent of the saved passengers off the ship Wm. Nelson:

On Monday, the 26th, the steerage passengers were all ordered above, and the ship was thoroughly washed and fumigated. The fire broke out about one o'clock in the afternoon. The captain, with his family and ships' crew, left the ship about three o'clock in the afternoon. Two other boats then attempted to leave, but these were injured and swamped. Many of the saved are badly burned. The ship seen by Capt. Hart probably saved some of the passengers on board the wreck.

FRESHET IN THE SCHUYLKILL.

DAMAGE TO THE CANALS.

Great Destruction of Property

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill river, causing great destruction of property. A number of small bridges above the banks of the river have been carried away. The Aims House meadows are overflowed. The trestle work on the western side of the Junction Canal is carried away. The Schuylkill canal is badly damaged. Several barges along the Wissahickon have been carried away. The Flat Rock dam are flooded, also several mills, and several canal boats are wrecked. The track of the Morristown railroad is flooded, and the trains cannot run.

SOMERVILLE, July 17, P. M.—About two hundred feet of the road-bed of the South Bend Railroad, near the Millstone, which empties into the river, is washed away by the freshet, causing a suspension in the running of trains. The water is now falling.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—We have been visited by a heavy freshet in the Raritan river. The lower part of the city is under water. The rise is the highest known since 1840, this morning, and it quickly rose ten feet above high water mark, but is now slowly falling again. The Delaware and Raritan Canal is cut in several places, and several days must elapse before navigation can be resumed on it again. A number of canal boats, barges, and other craft have been carried away. The amount of damage cannot be very well estimated at present, but it will be considerable. The boat yards have also suffered considerable loss by the freshet.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

The Rebel Ram Stonewall.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer Havana brings Havana dates of the 12th.

The *Diario* denies the report that Capt. Page of the Stonewall had transferred the Mexican Imperial service, and says he has gone to England to enter the merchant service. It is well known, however, that some of the officers of the Stonewall did go to Mexico, and others have engaged in the Spanish navy.

It is reported that the blockade runner Sephine is to engage in the slave trade.

Montethristo and Purtopiata, St. Domingo, have been evacuated by the Spaniards. There were yet about 3,000 soldiers at Saint Domingo.

Important Military Changes.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. Hancock's headquarters were yesterday transferred to Baltimore, and the General entered upon his duties as Commander of the Middle Department. The same quarters used by Gen. Wallace for his headquarters at Baltimore, will be used by Gen. Hancock.

It has been determined to discontinue the First Army Corps as an organization. The regiments comprising the Corps are to be distributed throughout the country. There will be a regiment stationed at each of the following cities, viz: Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Elmira, N. Y.; and New York city.

The Rebellion in Hayti.

BOSTON, July 17.—The bark Springbrook, just arrived at this port, brings advices from Port au Prince to June 26. The political affairs in the north were still unsettled. The rebels continued to hold Cape Haytien, and the Government forces were making slow work in retaking that town. The place had been declared in a state of siege, and all the foreign consuls were notified of that fact, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the Government to make it effective, owing to the want of suitable vessels. The rebels were confined to Cape Haytien. The rest of the island is in a tranquil state.

Soldiers in Hospital at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.—There are 2,100 patients in the Hampton General Hospital at the present time, mostly colored. During the past fourteen months there have been admitted into these hospitals 26,122 patients; returned to duty, 7,113; transferred to other hospitals, 8,827; died, 2,985; discharged, 2,972. The balance admitted are rebels and civilians. Dr. M'Clellan has had charge of these hospitals for nearly two years, and has just been relieved from his duties and ordered to Philadelphia.

The Boat Race at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17.—The excitement in regard to the great four-oared race, which takes place here to-morrow, runs high. The citizens have subscribed the estimated that fifty thousand dollars are already staked on the result. The backers of the two boats and their friends met at the Exchange Hotel tonight and appointed the following judges: for the New York boat, B. Elliott and P. H. Pickett: for the Poughkeepsie boat, Wm. Denning and James H. Wood. Referee, Chas. Gonsman. The race will take place between one and five P. M.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Admiral Smith, Chief of Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, has entered into preliminary arrangements for giving to the city of Brooklyn the land and advantages of dock at Wallabout, in consideration of the surrender to the Government of streets which run through the Navy Yard grounds. The action of the New York Legislature, it is believed, is necessary to ratify the terms of this exchange on the part of Brooklyn.

Increase of Ocean Commerce.

NEW YORK, July 17.—On yesterday there were in this port forty-nine ocean steamers, one hundred and eighty-eight ships, one hundred and twenty-nine barks, one hundred and twenty brigs, and seventy schooners making a total of three hundred and sixty-eight vessels, of which two hundred and nine were foreign.

The *Times* calls attention to the large proportion of foreign vessels, and demands greater energy on the part of the merchants to place our name where it was before the rebellion.

Trial of Miss Harris.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The evidence in the trial of Mary Harris is not yet all in, though little remains to be given. Much time has been taken by counsel within the last two days in arguments upon the points raised with reference to the prisoner's insanity. The closing arguments of counsel will probably begin to-morrow, but it is not probable the case will go to the jury before Wednesday.

Rebels Released from Fort Warren.

BOSTON, July 17.—The *Traveller* learns that a number of rebel Generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them was Major-General Jackson, of Savannah, and it is understood that Generals Marmaduke and Pote were also of the party.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Lieut. Chas. A. Hurd, practical telegraph operator, has published a reply to Col. Shaffner's assertion as to the non-conducting of the Atlantic Cable. He is confident that the cable can be worked with complete success.

Sales of Rebel Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The proceeds of rebel cotton sold at this port, amounting to over $1,000,000, have been paid into the Treasury. It is announced that claimants must prosecute their suits before the Court of Claims.

Health of Newbern, North Carolina.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Newbern advices to the 11th, are received. The *Times* issued by the Board of Health, says that no malignant disease prevails in town.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day to the amount of $3,003,500.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION

Synopsis of the Proceedings.

The Bearing on the Tariff Question

TRIUMPH OF PROTECTION.

The Principle Steadily Asserted

Financial Necessities of the Government

The Basis of its Policy.

Ohio River Improvement Recommended

We gather from our delegates to the Detroit Convention some further facts relative to the tone and final action of that assemblage of the business men of the country; also some emendations of the various resolutions as finally passed, many of which have appeared in print, with the amendments omitted or imperfectly inserted.

The one distinct enunciation of the Convention appears to have been that the present financial condition of the nation not only demanded the protection of American industry, but that it is the only safe dependence of the government, whether employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, mining or manufacturing; and that such measures as protected those interests against foreign competition in their own home market were necessary to the well being of the whole country.

We subjoin a correct copy of the resolutions of the Committee on "Agriculture and Manufactures" adopted by the Convention, together with the resolution of Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, which was referred to the Committee, and upon which they reported:

The resolution of Mr. Spaulding reads:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations in such manner as to increase the resources of the Government for the payment of the national debt, to promote the independence and prosperity of the country, and effectually protect the labor and industry of the people of the United States against the unjust policy of other Powers.

The preamble and resolutions of the Committee of Agriculture and Manufactures, presented as their report upon the foregoing resolution, reads thus:

Whereas, Owing to the heavy taxation necessarily levied upon the people of the United States, to meet the interests and expenses of the late rebellion, it has become more imperative upon the Government to nourish and protect the industrial pursuits of the nation, therefore,

Resolved, That agricultural, mechanical, mining, manufacturing, and all other branches of domestic industry should be alike secured in the enjoyment of a harmonious and remunerative protection, such protection as American labor and its products, is the main source upon which the government must rely for its needed revenue, to meet the annual requirements of the country, and its only safe dependence.

Resolved, That in order to fully perform this duty as well as financial necessity, a discrimination in favor of those productions upon which American labor depends for its employment, and the general prosperity of the Government, when imposing duties upon foreign imports, becomes a wise policy, and when the revenue languishes, its ability to respond to the excise demands must be correspondingly impaired.

Resolved, That the nation is now more the absolute duty of the Government, instituted as her hosts of heroes, who have fought its battles, returned to their homes and maintained our flag, are returning to those peaceful pursuits which they left to defend the country; and to which they now look with hope, confidence and pride, that the Government in justice to their patriotism and to its own wants should render as remunerative as possible.

It is unnecessary to comment upon this expression of nearly five hundred of the business men of the country, representing eleven great States, six of which were those of the North-west, casting in the aggregate 109 electoral votes.

The next resolution, relating to the Niagara ship canal, being the card of the friends of the "Niagara Ship Canal." This report embraced six distinct resolutions, which were dismissed separately, and voted upon *seriatim*.

The first resolution, placing the construction of the ship canal around the Falls on the ground of a military necessity, was voted down by a large majority, and after amendations, proceeding from Pennsylvania delegates, was passed, as follows:

Resolved, That this convention regard the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara a work of such national importance, and demanded by the necessities of commerce and political wisdom, and that it should receive such aid from the General Government as is required by every consideration of sound political economy.

Thus was the necessity of the canal placed upon purely commercial grounds. The next four resolutions—first, recognizing that such a canal, of a capacity to pass the largest steam or sailing vessels, as affording cheap and expeditious transportation; second, requesting New York State to enlarge, at her own expense, her canals, and not to feel aggrieved if trade was diverted from her borders; third, hailing with satisfaction the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals; and fourth, requesting the Government, in the event of the passage of another Reciprocity Treaty, to secure a guarantee of sufficient depth of water in the St. Lawrence Canal as to enable steamers of one thousand tons burden to pass—were all passed without much discussion.

The next resolution, which was extremely local in its character, recognizing only the Mississippi as a national highway, and recommending Congressional legislation for its improvement, was much amended before passing. The resolution introduced by Mr. Johnston, of Pittsburgh, at an early period of the discussion of the report of the Committee on Transit, calling for the recognition of the Ohio river by the Convention, as a national highway, well entitled to governmental legislation for its improvements, had evidently impressed the delegates, and, after some discussion, the resolution was passed in the following shape:

Resolved, That this convention congratulate the merchants and citizens generally residing in the towns and cities, and especially those bordering upon the western rivers upon the termination of the rebellion, by which they are permitted to resume and enter upon the immense commerce which is forever to flow upon the bosom of their waters, and that we recognize these rivers as national highways, watering, as they do, the shores of many populous and thriving States, and recommend such legislation by Congress as will best develope their usefulness and resources.

The report of the Committee on River and Harbor improvements, was the next business acted upon by the Convention. The report of this Committee was adopted with but little remark. In the preamble they say:

"Recent events have demonstrated the military necessity of such rivers as the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri."

And the resolution as adopted reads:

Resolved, That the Convention recognize the national character of the navigable rivers and the harbors, which afford facilities for conducting the commerce of the country, from which the Government derives a large revenue, and it is the sense of this Convention that it is the interest as well as the duty of the General Government to make such improvements in such navigable rivers and harbors from time to time as the necessity for it may be developed and as the condition of the Treasury will justify appropriations for such work.

The Committee on Commerce follow with their report, which has already been given in substance. It is noticeable, however, that this Committee distinctly call upon the Government for such legislation as will result in the "early improvement of the Western rivers and harbors;" and also "commend to the Congress of this Government such legislation in regulating commerce and the changing trade with the Canadas and foreign countries as will best promote the general interests of the United States, including the work of our merchants, farmers, manufacturers and shippers, that we may more successfully move forward in the true and great destiny of this vigorous nation."

It is also noteworthy that they asked that the Convention should "give the weight of its influence in favor of the building up of our common country, and at the same time secure the prosperity of its agriculture, manufactures and commerce, enabling us to liquidate our debt and cement the bonds of union and peace."

The spirit of the early action of the Convention in passing the resolutions of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, seems not to have subsided with that action; but to have leavened the whole lump, as did the resolution calling for the improvement of the Ohio river, its effects being distinctly traceable in the reports of three important committees. The final scene of the Convention, on the last day, was a spirited one. The Reciprocity Treaty resolutions, which had been under discussion the previous day, were resumed after the passage of the two last reports referred to. Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, spoke very generously for reciprocity, for nearly three hours, to the great delight of the delegates, who, while in the main differing from that gentleman, were charmed by his eloquence. On the conclusion of his speech, several delegates from various States endeavored to obtain the floor, but the Chairman enforced the rule that the several States should be heard in turn, and gave the floor to Pennsylvania. This seems to have been a happy moment for the Convention, as it was soon evident the minds of all the delegations had been made up as to their vote on the subject, but the indications were, that from the number of gentlemen who were bursting with impatience to be heard, that it might be days before the "buncombe" would be all exhausted, while the patience of the delegates generally was nearly run out.

The dissension had been upon the substitution of an amendment referring the whole subject to the General Government, and declining to give an expression on its merits. The Pennsylvania delegation was favorable to the adoption of the amendment, but after a consultation among themselves, they concluded that by the insertion of a few words, declaring that no treaty should be made by the Government inconsistent with the financial condition of the nation, the original resolution would amount to the same thing as the amendment. Mr. Frailey, of Philadelphia, was accordingly authorized to propose such an amendment at the proper moment, ask the withdrawal of the substitute, and state that Pennsylvania was prepared to go for the resolution so amended when Pennsylvania obtained the floor. Mr. Frailey spoke as follows: "I will not trespass upon your time by ornamental language, but I had the honor of being a member of the Committee on Reciprocity. I heard the arguments and explanations of our friends from the British Provinces. I tendered manfully and openly the terms upon which Pennsylvania was in favor of the Reciprocity Treaty. Those were the terms that Pennsylvania would vote into the Constitution of the United States with New York or any other State in the Union. I tendered the same laws for registry and coasting, and everything going to make a similarity of pursuits and a similarity of all matters between the British Provinces and the United States. Could Pennsylvania tender more? On the other questions discussed in this Convention, those of agriculture, and mining and manufactories, Pennsylvania has stood upon the same grounds that she has always occupied, and he thanks this convention for the unanimous vote which has been given in favor of these interests. In regard to questions affecting transit and transportation, Pennsylvania has voted solidly for every avenue of trade to the great West. She has not only voted so here and there, but for upwards of half a century she has voted so every time, and I challenge any man to show me the records of an open honest hearted Pennsylvanian who has ever come against the widest system of internal improvements in any part of the United States. [Cheers.] I thank the gentleman from Nova Scotia for the kind feeling he has shown to the Keystone State, and what we wish is that our friends in the West will pursue the policy of Pennsylvania in the matter of markets at home. That instead of the transit from the farm to the ocean they shall make the transit from the farm to the manufactory. [Loud cheers.] It is that which has made Pennsylvania rich. We are self-supporting, and while we stretch out our iron arms and our water arms to all sections of the world, we believe in the policy of protecting domestic industry and making the market of the farmer upon the same ground as the workshop. Now, with reference to this particular question, I have to say that while I am willing to vote for the amendment I prepared to support the substitute to the original resolutions offered by the committee, yet they have now before them, as I understand, but a slight modification, they are disposed to go unanimously for that. That is, with a word or two put in to explain what is meant by just and equitable. That is what I understand to be conceded by the gentleman from Nova Scotians the financial condition of the country. I ask the gentleman from Illinois to withdraw his substitute, so that we may take the vote upon the original proposition, and I will vote for it as suggested. The amendment I offer is, that after the word "parties shall be inserted the words, "and with reference to the present financial condition of the country."

The announcement that Pennsylvania would go for the reciprocity resolution, if the amendment was made, was received by the Convention with wild applause, and Mr. Joy, Chairman of the Committee on Reciprocity, promptly accepted the amendment; whereupon the substitute was withdrawn by its proposer and friends. A general cry of "question" arose from all quarters of the hall, further attempts at debate were shouted down, and the action of the Convention being made the resolution as given below was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the Convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the British Government for the purpose of having in view the execution of a treaty between the two countries for reciprocal commercial intercourse between the United States and the several provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, which shall be just and equitable to all the industrial interests of the country, and which shall secure the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers and canals which traverse the said provinces, and for the improvements of the rivers and enlargement of the canals as shall render them adequate to the requirements of the trade to be accommodated with the same.

It is worthy of notice that here again the principle so distinctly asserted in the resolutions of the Committee on Agriculture and Commerce, that all legislation of the Government must be for the good of the whole country is distinctly asserted, and the unanimity with which the reciprocity resolution passed, after incorporating into it the distinct recognition of the principle of the amendment, shows how completely the sentiment of the convention became changed, and how imbued with the spirit of protection to American industry, as essential to the welfare of the nation, and the sustenance of its financial honor.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

OIL CREEK VS. PITHOLE.

Increased Yield of Oil Creek.

Interesting Letter from Kentucky.

Activity in the Blairsville Region.

Oil Items from all Sources.

The Yield of Oil Creek.

Our readers will be somewhat surprised to learn, although the yield of three hundred wells on Pit Hole Creek has been large, and the excitement and speculation has all been removed to that new oil locality, that Oil Creek still retains supremacy in point of production. In fact the yield of Oil Creek is steadily increasing, which increase has been brought about by the new system of stopping up old wells, thus preventing an overflow of water. Many of the latest strikes on Oil Creek is a new well on the Wash. McClintock farm, estimated at seventy-five barrels, and one on the Tarr farm, estimated at fifty barrels. While the more excitable capitalist will naturally rush to Pit Hole Creek to operate, the shrewd financier and the energetic practical man will settle down on Oil Creek and its tributaries, for it has been demonstrated that the latter has been more regular and prolific in its yield of the precious fluid than any of the numerous oil fields developed. A correspondent, who has just passed through the Creek, gives the following brief statement concerning operations on the principal farms: On the upper Funk farm several new wells and a number of old ones are producing at that place. The lower Funk farm based late greatly reduced its yield of oil, though the Empire Well, which has been running sixty barrels per day. A new well is being drilled near the famous Funk well, and great expectations are indulged in of its proving a flowing one, and if it does the Eighth farm will follow and must continue to thrive so long as the many wells on it keep on yielding oil at their present rate. At the Wilson farm, lying on the hillside, from 50 to 200 feet above the Creek, are having good shows, from the depth of one hundred and twenty-six feet, from which they have a fair usual amount. Several new wells are going down, and we may expect to soon hear of a good strike there. The yield of oil on the Tarr farm is increasing. Blood farm is increasing, also. A number of new wells are to be commenced immediately on the table lands of this farm. Parties interested in the Hyde farm are preparing to sink new wells. The jugular vein of the Ryal farm has not yet been tapped, though there are several new wells on it. The Widow and John McClintock farms are doing finely. A well on lease No. 82 of the latter farm, drilled by experts, is pumping twenty-five barrels per day. No. 70 will, when tubed, no doubt be the largest well in that vicinity. A better show was never seen in any well on the creek. By the constant pumping of nearly all the old wells on the Tarr farm, there now seems some hope of removing the excessive amount of water which has choked them up. The water being raised now is slightly uncured with oil, which is good evidence that oil is there, and will come if it has a fair chance. The Phillips well, struck in 1862, and which for some time flowed three thousand barrels per day, is now pumping one hundred and fifty barrels daily. A new well on the same farm, but nearly seventy feet higher, wasstruck on Saturday last, and its daily yield is stated at seventy barrels. Great excitement prevails in that vicinity in consequence of this strike.

Kentucky Oil News.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CALHOUN, KY., July 12, 1865.

Having recently visited the oil well on the Mayo farm, and several others, now being drilled, I have the pleasure to state that I find the well on the Mayo farm, belonging to E. D. Tyler & Co., continues to pour forth the oleaginous matter (of a superior quality) at the rate of some ten or twelve barrels per day. The Company have another well down some one hundred and twenty feet, which they have procured sufficient oil to justify and pay pumping; but as they feel confident of a *big* thing by drilling deeper, they have again set their drill to work with a view of going to the third sand or bed rock, unless a large supply is procured at less depth.

The Ellis Well, on Calhoun farm, about three-quarters of a mile from the Mayo tract, down Long Falls Creek, have a good thing, at about one hundred and seventy-six feet, and quantity of oil hourly increasing. They feel confident of procuring soon quite enough oil to justify and pay for pumping.

The Barnett & Williams Well, about three-quarters of a mile from the Ellis Well, down Long Falls Creek, has reached the depth of about one hundred and forty feet, having at this depth had several fine shows of oil.

A Buffalo, N. Y., company have recently commenced a well on the Mosely Farm, some two miles above the Mayo tract. A St. Louis company have also commenced a well on the Heirs Farm, some three and a half miles above the Mayo tract. In addition to these, others have been commenced along Long Falls Creek, and many are preparing to commence, all feeling highly encouraged. At Ashbysburg, some seven miles below here, on Green river, some three or four wells have been commenced in the last few days.

There is no doubt as already demonstrated by the few shallow wells, that petroleum, and that of a superior quality, exists along Long Falls Creek in large quantities, and doubtless the wells already commenced will develop it in a short time to the satisfaction of all. All the wells along said creek which have reached the first sand rock have found it, and some in paying quantities. The excitement is still growing, and the price of oil barrels is running high as the work progresses. I will write you again.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOHN H. ROBERTSON.

From Pithole.

Pithole creek continues to be, in a great measure, the centre of attraction for seekers after oil. The daily flow of the five wells now in operation amounts to two thousand five hundred barrels. Several new wells, it is expected, will be finished this week. Many old wells at the mouth of the creek, drilled in 1862 and '63, are again being started up. Some are being retubed, but the majority are to be drilled deeper. The same is the case with all the old wells on the river for one mile above and below the mouth of Pithole creek. "Little Pithole creek," emptying into Pithole creek, and laying as Cherry Run lies to Oil creek, will without doubt be eligible territory. The well of a reasonable depth on it is at the mouth, but it is worthless on account of the tools being fast. Nearly one mile above is a village of derricks lately erected, and their respective wells trying to see which shall first reach the third sandstone. A few rods below is one of the finest leases on the creek, owned by Campbell and Williams, of the Funk farm. In no way does it differ from that on which the United States well is located. A large well may be expected on their land within a few weeks. Three-fourths of a mile higher up are several wells in operation. One was tubed a few days since, but being only 400 feet deep—not sufficient to reach the third sandstone—the tubing was withdrawn. At this point it is necessary to go down fifty feet deeper than the United States well is, before the latter to reach the ever desirable third sandstone.

Operations Near Blairsville.

The Sirwell Oil Company met with another accident at the Eagle well last week, by breaking their tools and leaving the rimmer in the well. These obstructions having been removed, the company are now tubing the well preparatory to pumping, with a better show for oil than previously obtained.

The Conemaugh and Blacklick Oil Company are about to commence active operations on the farm of Samuel Ray, near Blairsville. Dr. W. E. Emerson is superintendent, and he has the energy to accomplish the work successfully, if success is to be had.

The Potreville, Conemaugh and Mahoning Oil Company, of which Dr. W. E. Emerson, Esq., is Superintendent, commenced operations on the morning of the Fourth of July, at the Burning Spring, near Blairsville, on the Conemaugh. The opening of the well was the occasion of a celebration of the glorious Fourth. A large number of invited guests from Blairsville, Johnstown, Brownstown, Saltsburg, Livermore and other places, assembled at the Burning Springs. An organization was effected by calling Hon. Calvin Blythe to the chair, who, to one side, and by appointing Capt. J. P. Thompson, Martin Black, Esq., Wm. Donnelly, Thomas Whitehead, Esq., Capt. Wm. Wilson, Esq., James B. Sanson, Esq., and Wm. Jellison, Vice Presidents, and Col Sirwell, S. Morford and Capt. Wm. Wilson, Secretaries. After a few remarks from the President, steam was got up and the excellent engine and machinery set in motion, and the auger started. It is but justice to say that all the arrangements, derrick, engine, pump &c., &c., are complete and orderly. Addresses were then made by Col. Sirwell, Shannon and Vol. L. Humbert, after which the whole party repaired to a fine *dejeuner* prepared by Mr. Frederick. Altogether it was a most pleasant affair. Mr. Mack, the well borer, Mr. Lake and the driller S. F. Russell, both of whom are competent workmen.

Miscellaneous Oil Items.

An oil strike is reported on Cheat Run, West Virginia.

The Becker Creek, West Virginia, oil well is down two hundred feet, and progressing favorably.

It is stated that the landed interest of the Thomas Holmden farm, upon which the United States and Twin wells, on Pithole creek, are located, has been stocked at $1,500,000.

A new well on the Hawthorn Farm, on Sugar creek, above the Shippen, is pumping twenty-five barrels. The Birney wells near the mouth of Sugar creek are pumping from twenty to thirty barrels each.

From the Clarion river region we learn that the Whitehill well and the Bryson Run oil wells are continuing to yield as much oil as ever, and the Clarion Valley well is being tubed with excellent indications.

The work of sinking a shaft at Petroleum Centre, seven by seventeen feet, to the depth of five hundred feet, is in active progress. The well has reached a depth of about twenty feet, and is the first one of the kind ever sunk.

Another splendid strike is reported on the Maple Farm, on Dunkard creek, Greene county. The well belongs to the Senton Company, is five hundred and sixty feet deep, and pumped in twelve hours one hundred barrels. No particulars.

Capt. Frank X. Reno, of Beaver, who has been operating at Smith's Ferry, struck oil at the depth of seventy-five feet a few days ago, and is preparing to pump. It is estimated as a two barrel well, and is of the heavy oil worth a dollar per gallon. His well is located within a few yards of the territory of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company.

A new oil well was struck, a few days ago, at Burning Spring, some thirty miles south of Marietta, Ohio, and that is supposed to be located as a magnificent success. On Monday afternoon of last week, a gentleman who visited it says he remained four hours, and during that time it filled one hundred barrels of oil through a seven-inch pipe.

Oil prospects in the neighborhood of Franklin, on the Allegheny, are improving. The old Hoover well, which attracted so much attention a few years ago, and which was ruined by a set of tools getting fast, is now producing one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. The new well on the Foster Island, just above Big Sandy, is flowing one hundred barrels, and increasing. These developments have turned attention to that section of the oil region, and still further successes are daily looked for.

THE NINTH UNITED SÆNGERFEST.

Grand German Singing Festival in New York—Reception of the Societies by New York—The Official Programme.

The ninth Saengerfest, which is a celebration by the United German singing societies of the country, commenced in New York on Saturday. There are representatives present from fifty societies, independent of the thirty-four societies of New York, making a total of some three thousand persons. The idea of Saengerfest gatherings was originated by one Bischof, of Burlington, Iowa, in this district that the first Saengerfest was held. He was Bischof who discerned and fostered among his countrymen the noble impulse to vie in musical excellence. It was he who skillfully analyzed this compound impulse, this blending of the artistic and social elements—for while the artistic leads the individual to study conscientiously the science of music, the social element instigates him to seek the society of his fellow men, to whose ear he may pour forth the spirit of song.

"The glow of song inflames the ear's emotion:
The ear's emotion gives the song its fire."

To satisfy this compound and general want the Saengerfest, partaking somewhat of the nature of the "Contest of the Minnesingers" (with which many families in New York are familiar, a grand painting of the "Festival Song of the Castle of Wartburg, in 1207," formerly on exhibition at the old Academy of Music,) does nothing by halves in any important aspects, was called into existence.

Four Saengerfests have already been celebrated in Philadelphia, 1850; Baltimore, 1853; New York, 1855, and again in Baltimore in 1860. Being appointed to have taken place every two years, the Festival ought to have occurred in 1861, but it did not. This reunion of the North, South East and West, marks the resumption of fraternal intercourse and social sympathy of our wide-spread German population, scattered over the vast area of the entire United States. The supervision of representative characters, gives to the festival a high social tone, which the semi-official light cast upon it by the attendance of so many of our German officials,

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

Intelligence vs. Color.

There are two classes of persons holding diverse views upon the suffrage question with neither of whom we can agree. The point of difference is as to granting to the negro the right to vote. The one class claim that the negro is unfit in every way to become a voter, and that, at all events, this Government was established for the white man alone; the other class attribute every defect in the suffrage system, and every peril which in their imagination impends over the nation, to the fact that the negro does not enjoy the same political rights we do. We cannot but regard both as wholly wrong. We have never shared in the prejudice of the one nor in the admiration of the other. On this subject, as upon all others affecting the interests of the country, we have been and always intend to be guided by what is best for the whole people. We do not regard the negro incapable of improvement, and such a belief is almost wholly confined to those who have supported a system of oppression and wrong that the negro might be kept in ignorance and degredation; nor do we believe that the blessings of free government under the American Union were ever intended to be limited to a certain class or a particular color of people. It requires no argument to prove that we are right on this point. The other idea to which we refer was advanced in such a way in the Cincinnati *Gazette* lately, that we propose noticing it somewhat particularly.

The population of eight counties around Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1850 was 124,000, the number required now to elect a member of Congress. Fully one-half of the white males over twenty years of age could not read. The statement of which this is a mere abstract was made for the purpose of introducing the query as to whether it was unreasonable to suppose that in the same locality an equal number of negroes could be found possessing as much intelligence, and as competent to vote properly as the uneducated whites. The *Gazette* may be satisfied that because illiterate whites are permitted to vote a great injustice is done illiterate blacks, but we are not. We go further to find where the injury falls. It was generally believed that the rebellion would never have been so formidable as it was, had it not been that the ignorance of the Southern masses allowed the leaders to do as they pleased. If the leaders in the Raleigh district controlled seven thousand white men who had not the intelligence to know how to vote, we are unable to see how it will help the matter to add to them an equal number of blacks similarly devoid of intelligence. It seems to us strange logic. The evil does not in our estimation affect the man who has no vote, but the man who possesses intelligence and capacity, especially, and the Government, generally. We cannot but question the wisdom of establishing the ignorance of a portion of white voters in order to prove the competency of a similar number of ignorant blacks to become voters. We rather regard it as the best reason why the right of suffrage should be withheld from all who do not possess the intelligence to exercise it properly. We are in favor of placing all men upon the same footing. Distinction as to color we believe to be all wrong, for we know that all virtue and intelligence is not confined to the white race, nor all vice and ignorance to the black race. We believe that North Carolina is too far off for us to commence legislation upon this subject there. So long as Ohio and Pennsylvania have Constitutions which disfranchise intelligent, well-behaved colored men, we shall desist from advocating the enfranchisement of the negroes of North Carolina simply because they are no more ignorant than a portion of the white men who do vote.

Intelligence as the qualification cannot to our mind work injustice to any one; on the contrary, it will be a powerful inducement to every one to rise out of his ignorance. There is no good reason why any man in this country should not be able to read and write, and we regard him who will not put himself in the way to be able to read the Constitution, as unfit to be trusted with the inestimable rights of American citizenship. He who cannot vote understandingly should not be permitted to vote at all, while all men who can vote so, should be placed upon a full and perfect equality.

Sticking to It.

There are many persons whose chief power is shown in holding on to their old opinions. Their tenacity is amazing. Through thick and thin, through darkness and light, they stick to a notion that they once embrace. Strength of argument and change of conditions make no difference with them. Or, if it make a difference, it is only to make them cling the more closely to their old ideas. A man in danger of drowning will catch at straws. They will do worse than this; they will seize a root at the bottom of the stream and hold to it. This strange infatuation appears most remarkably in the unflinching obstinacy with which many adhere to their old sentiments on slavery.

We can make some allowance, on the score of pecuniary interest and hereditary sentiment, for those who have been educated and have been supported by them ever since they were born. But for those who have viewed the subject only as one of political interest, these palliations afford no excuse. The evils which the institution has inflicted on the country have been demonstrated by the late horrid rebellion. It has cost hecatombs of lives and millions of money; it has debased and debauched the intellect and conscience of immense numbers of people; it has crowded patriotism out of the minds of citizens and humanity out of the hearts of men; it has imperiled our national existence and our republican institutions. And yet, though all this is demonstrated, some have the same sentiments in regard to the institution that they had before the rebellion began, and would be glad to see it reinstated in its pristine position and political influence. This is firmness with a vengeance. This is being true to the scent which would be highly creditable to the canine following a fox through swamp and slough, through briar and brake.

Whether there is any hope connected with these sentiments in favor of slavery, or with the wishes which they suggest, we know not. The pertinacity with which they are held would seem to indicate an expectation of slavery coming to something yet. But the mere adhesiveness of some minds to their opinions is sufficient to account for the continuance of the old slavery attachments. The Democratic association with slavery, that has been the basis of the strong sympathy with the rebellion, seems to be as strong as ever. The war has not extinguished the attachment that grew thereupon, and, probably, there is a lingering and cherished expectation that the sharp and shrewd politicians will dodge the emancipation measure, and get back to the ancient order of things.

In the meantime, it looks somewhat queer that every measure for a wise reconstruction, for a judicious settlement of the States lately in insurrection, should encounter both in the South and the North, the opposition connected with the old ideas of slavery, as a power in the State. The light that has been let in on that subject has been rejected. Men stick to their old sentiments, and wish to walk in their old paths, affording new illustrations of the poet's doctrine:

"To follow foolish precedents, and wink
With both the eyes, is easier than to think."

Southern Labor.

One of the most remarkable changes which will follow the war, will be the status of the slaveholder, in regard to labor. We say "will be," for there has not yet been time for that distressed individual to fully realize the true condition of things. In Southern parlance, the men of the North were "mudsills," greasy mechanics, &c., and unfit to associate with the slave aristocracy. Labor was highly dishonorable; the white man who was so poor as to be compelled to support himself by the labor of his own hands, was estimated at a lower figure than the black slave. Wealth owned its own labor, and was dependant on nothing. Every want and wish of the master was unhesitatingly obeyed by the slave. Now, everything is changed. There is no master, no slave, no slavery. Many things done by the black man in times past, will have to be done in the future by the white man himself. Capital and labor have been forever divorced, and the natural laws of self-interest will be their only bond of relationship. The former master will have to put his own shoulder to the wheel, and realize in the sweat of his face the way in which Northern mechanics acquire wealth and influence. It will be a new bond of peace, for it will bring the whole country upon a more perfect equality than it has ever yet occupied.

THE question of the legality of County Bounty Bonds is before the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana. They amount in the aggregate to about $10,000,000, and much interest is felt in the question.

General Rosecrans.

The testimony which General ROSECRANS gave before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, together with considerable correspondence with General HALLECK and the War Department, has been published. We have nothing to say about the correspondence with HALLECK, except ROSECRANS seems to have got the best of it. There is however, in the story, as given by himself, relative to the state of affairs at Chattanooga, subsequent to the battle of Chicamauga, and up to the time ROSECRANS was relieved, more of studied defense of himself than impartial statements of facts. After the battle and defeat, the General seemed to lose himself in inactivity and bewilderment, and affairs in his command, although bad enough, and even critical when the remnants of his fine army came back from Chicamauga, rapidly grew worse. He not only deliberately gave up Lookout Mountain and the Tennessee river, but he made no effort to supply this loss by opening other avenues of communication with his base. The loss of the immense and valuable train in the Sequatchie Valley was the result of omitting the commonest precautions. Without going into detail, we believe we may with entire truth say, that when General ROSECRANS was relieved, and General GRANT arrived at Chattanooga, the Army of the Cumberland was in a condition that would have compelled a disastrous and speedy retreat, unless some master stroke brought a change. The men were on one quarter rations, and the animals were dying of starvation, and in all not less than ten thousand did the from this cause. Most fortunately the master stroke was made. It was conceived and executed by General WM. F. SMITH, (Baldy,) and it has been praised by the English press as one of the finest pieces of strategy and military successes of the war. General GRANT complimented him in a special order, and the War Department promoted him for it. It was done by throwing a force across the Tennessee river at night, three miles (by land) below Chattanooga, whereby the whole distance below fell into our possession, communication with Bridgeport was opened, and the grave and complicated question of supplies solved. Within the next twenty-four hours the army began to be fed on supplies by the new route, and the position was made secure. If it be denied by or for General ROSECRANS that he contemplated retreating from Chattanooga, we will venture to ask if he did not, with his own hand, draw on a map blue lines to indicate his position after retreating from Chattanooga across the Tennessee, and did not the map, for months after General ROSECRANS was relieved, hang in the headquarters of a general officer who fought with distinction at Chicamauga?

The Democratic Press.

It is somewhat amusing to notice the distress into which the Democratic journals of the country are sometimes plunged in their attempts to support President JOHNSON'S Administration, and at the same time condemn the policies which mark it. The President has, of course, been a democrat, and as the war has at length terminated, and the death of slavery acquiesced in, it is but natural that the spoils of office should again dazzle their eyes and lead them to support the national government at a time when that support is not required and does not strengthen the government a particle. When the country was engaged in a terrible struggle for life, and the support of every man of us was necessary to increase our moral power in the eyes of the world as well of the rebels, these journals criticised and condemned nearly every measure of the administration. But thanks to the loyal portion of the country the rebellion was subdued without their aid. They suddenly discovered that JOHNSON had been a democrat, and they had a pretext for giving a formal support at least to his administration, although they knew that his measures were identical with those which Mr. LINCOLN had determined upon during an administration they had virulently assailed. The sympathy entertained for the South during the war by the democratic press has been but slightly subdued. They nearly all with one consent are putting themselves in great straits to establish the innocence of Mrs. SURRATT, murder of President LINCOLN. Their only motive can be to embarrass the administration of Mr. JOHNSON, and bring it into disrepute. A few days since the Richmond *Whig* was suppressed for uttering sentiments of which the following are random selections:

"I most strongly and flexibly opposed to the execution, imprisonment or further embarrassment of any person who was connected in any way, officially or otherwise, with the late rebellion. I am equally opposed to the mean, brutal and cowardly policy of confiscation. The revolting absurdity of such a policy is equaled only by its atrocious injustice."

The Chicago *Times* comes to the rescue of its unfortunate ally in Richmond, and condemns the proceedings of the Government. Although it "endorses" the administration of President JOHNSON it cannot forget that the laws upon which it is being to a considerable extent conducted, were enacted by "Abolition Congress." It is true that the *Times* does not use as strong language as the *Whig*, but it is moved by the same spirit.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—If the appointment for the Great Eastern to start on the 10th did not fail, one week later we should see the laying of the ocean telegraph commenced. That great ship is the theatre of extraordinary interest, on account either of the failure or the success thus far of the enterprise. The point selected for the American end of the cable is situated on the Newfoundland shore, at a place called Heart's Content—a name which, we trust, will prove appropriate to the result of the undertaking. If the operation proves as successful as we anticipate and wish, we shall probably be enabled before the present month expires, to place every day before the readers of the COMMERCIAL news from London, Paris, Vienna, and all Europe.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—On Saturday last fifteen ocean steamers left New York harbor. Of these two sailed for Liverpool, one for Glasgow, and one for Bremen. Three sailed for Norfolk and Richmond, one for Vera Cruz, two for New Orleans, one for Nassau, and one each for Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, and Beaufort, North Carolina. Twenty-four steamers are already advertised for this week, of which thirteen will sail on Saturday next. Thirteen steamers are already advertised for Saturday, the 29th. Saturday's steamers took $52,366 in specie, viz: America, $29,520; Edinburg, $22,846. The total shipment for the week is $208,287. The total shipment of the Wednesday and Monday previous took out nearly four millions of United States bonds.

INCREASE IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—There has been a very marked increase in the receipts of the internal revenue in nearly every part of the country where any returns have yet appeared. The most remarkable change, however, that we have yet noticed is that of the Eighth District in Massachusetts. The total annual tax on licenses and incomes in the district amounted in 1863 to $165,147 41, and in 1864 $462,963 49, a sum nearly two and one-half times greater.

PETROLEUM DEPOT.—The Pennsylvania railroad company are about to extend their branch road, which now terminates at the Philadelphia city Gas Works, where they deliver gas coal mined west of the Allegheny mountains, to a point lower down the Schuylkill river, where petroleum is to be shipped in large quantities. The company are also preparing to build a road direct to the Delaware river, about two miles below the Navy Yard.

The Queen of Sandwich Islands.

Queen Emma, of Sandwich Islands, is partially of English extraction. Her grandfather was John Young Young, a native of Lancashire, England. In March, 1790, he had gone ashore from the American ship Eleanor, of which he was boatswain, but was forbidden by the King, Kamehameha, to return. He, with another seaman by the name of Davis, remained, exercised a humane influence, and by their superior address and intelligence acquired the confidence of the King. John Young married a high female chief, and their daughter, Kekela, married to a chief, a lineal descendant of the ancient kings of Hawaii, was the mother of Queen Emma. The Queen, therefore, now visits her fatherland.

In childhood she was adopted by Dr. Rooke, a respectable English physician resident at the Islands. In 1856 she was married to Kamehameha the Fourth, and, in the apt words of the circular announcing the marriage, she, "by nature and education was well fitted to add lustre to the throne" to which she had been elevated. As the young Queen Dowager, in manners, dress and character, is a lady, she will afford but little material to those writers whose trade it is to manufacture sensation articles for the newspapers.

NEW STEAM ENGINE.—Mr. Harvey T. Carter, has invented a new steam oscillating engine. Its peculiarity is a simple arrangement for operating the valve. It seems almost indredible that the large complicated steam engine could be reduced to such a simple and yet substantial machine. A number of experiments having been made, such as starting from very near the centre, running at high and low speed, show it capable of making 260 revolutions per minute, very easily, and with hardly the least perceptible noise, and one would not have known it to be in motion, if not looking on. This engine has the advantages of the most expensive, without the objections of the others, combining simplicity and efficiency.

WE find in the English papers the total of gold delivered from Australia given at $839,284,640, for the period from its discovery in 1851 to 1861, and $146,039,000 from 1861 to 1864 inclusive, making a total, from the beginning, of $869,598,540, from that source. We have often spoken of the drain of specie, especially of silver, to India. The scarcity of the cheaper metal has led to a rapid increase of the proportion of gold.

General Intelligence.

It is asserted that the Federal force in Texas is but 11,000 men, while the statement of 50,000 was probably over, this is probably under the real number.

The Lincoln Monument Association have obtained from the city of Springfield a deed to about four acres of most beautiful ground, on which Mr. Lincoln now lies buried, near the city of Springfield, adjoining Oak Ridge Cemetery, accessible at all seasons of the year, with such a location, and such advantages as to make it in time one of the most lovely and enchanting spots upon earth. There is a perfect agreement between the Association and Mrs. Lincoln and the family of the late President as to the location of the grounds, and the special place where his remains are to finally lie. The contributions amount to $30,000, and is increasing daily.

The eastward movement of flour and grain through Buffalo from the West, from January 1st to July 1st, this year, as compared with the last, shows a decrease of 181,876 barrels of flour, and 3,455,103 bushels of grain.

Under the influence of the expected increase in the receipts of cotton, consequent upon the removal by the Executive of the twenty-five per cent. tax on the entire crop, Archibuke will recommence his operations.

The late tornado in Minnesota kicked up some queer pranks. It blew eight oxen over a river 800 yards wide. It took all the water out of a pond, carried it a mile and then set it down on Mayor Doran's farm in the shape of a small lake. It blew a man's boots off. Another man's coat was not only blown off, but actually buttoned from top to bottom. One old lady went up like a balloon, was carried two and a half miles, and was finally landed astride of a telegraph wire, where she was found by her grandson and relieved by a ladder. Judge Morgan says the wind not only carried off his dwelling-house, but his well-cellar and two wells. Some tornado, that.

The exports from Honolulu to California for the first quarter of 1865 are reported to have been two hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, or at the rate of over one million per annum. The trade between San Francisco and the Islands is increasing rapidly, and the duties paid at the San Francisco Custom House during 1865, on produce from the Islands, will amount to nearly half a million of dollars. The exports are mainly sugar, cotton, molasses and rice.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives an encouraging account of the Spring River country. His statement is in most gratifying contrast with the reports from that region showing the past four years of desolation. Peace smiles and security reigns again, over rich and teeming fields. The crops are thriving splendidly—the corn crop being in some districts finer than ever before. The farmers are in high spirits and hopes, and the future is glorious with the promise for the Southwest.

A fact in connection with the complicity of Mrs. Surratt in the plot to assassinate the President, is this: When Major Smith, as he testifies, took possession of Mrs. Surratt's house, three days after the murder, and stated that he had come to harrow her and her household, she made no inquiry, whatever, as to the cause of the arrest.

The summer river business at St. Louis is unusually active. The *Dispatch* says:—We see evidences of this on every hand, in the daily increasing animation on the levee, the levee, and the business streets, and the hurrying to and fro of multitudinous wagons and drays laden with merchandise of every description.

It is a moderate estimate to put the various railway works now in hand or, shortly to be commenced in the land around St. Louis, at an aggregate length of 120 miles, and involving an outlay of about $30,000,000. This vast net work of railway is designed for the convenience of a population already exceeding 3,000,000.

The emigration to America from Sweden, especially the middle and laboring industries of the country, this year unusually great. Several hundreds of people, mostly young men, lately left the province of Nercke for Utah.

The Confederate cotton agent for Alabama has recently been captured, with all his books, papers, and other documents containing the names of all who had received from him a pound of cotton for the rebel Government, or aided it in its hellish work of destruction in the slightest manner. He was nabbed by a small cavalry force on the Tombigbee river, and conveyed to Montgomery, and afterward released on parole.

Denominational and Personal.

We copy the following from the *Christian Register* of the present week: "It is pleasant to learn, by late arrivals, that a young American has won this year, at Oxford, an honor second to none. Francis Allston Channing, son of Rev. William Henry Channing, gained the Chancellor's Prize for the best English Essay. This prize is open for competition to all students in the university, and, as a test of talent and accomplishment, the winning of it places a young man in the first rank of Oxford scholars."

In order to complete the $50,000 to be expended by the American Board during the coming year, it is necessary that not far from $20,000 should be raised in July and August. Last year, in the two corresponding months, the sum of $16,562 was raised, and if the same is done this year, it must be by great effort.

The prominent Jews in the city of New York are discussing the subject of a Jewish Theological Seminary, and the prospect is that such an institution will be organized.

The total membership of the Wesleyan Methodists, or Great Britain is 320,780. The body known as Primitive Methodists comes next in point of numbers. The Primitive Methodists in Great Britain report 15,078 local preachers, 850 travelling preachers, and a total membership of 196,586.

Judge Wright, of the Boston Police Court, has issued a valuable pamphlet of 32 pages, entitled "Juvenile criminals, and a Plan for Saving Them." We quote a single paragraph: "The significant result of this investigation is this, that of the children living in the city, under 16 years of age, with present system of juvenile culture, a sufficient number are allowed to grow up without the restraints of moral culture to supply, in ten years, to the criminal tribunals of the city, 1,800 children, who are in some way disposed of as criminals.

Frequent reference has been made within the last few years to M. Guizot, and to the bold and prominent position which he has taken in France, in the defence of vital Protestant Christianity. The following is an extract from his recently published work, entitled, "Meditations on the essence of Christianity and on the Religious Questions of the Day." He says, "I have passed thirty-five years of my life in struggling, on a hustling arena, for the establishment of political liberty and the maintenance of order as established by law. I have learnt in the labors and trials of this struggle, the real worth of Christian faith and Christian liberty. God permits me, in the repose of my retreat, to consecrate to their cause what remains to me of life and strength. It is the most salutary favor and the greatest honor that I can receive from his goodness." M. Guizot is now 78 years of age, having been born at Nimes, in the South of France, in 1787.

Personal.

Gerritt Smith has donated to the Government the salary of his son, who was disabled in the service.

Reverdy Johnson has gone to Richmond as counsel for the owners of the Ballard and Spottswood Houses, which have been seized under the confiscation act.

The Queen of Madagascar has begun to wear crinoline. She inaugurated the new fashion at a religious ceremony, at which she took part on the 15th of April last, near Tenariva. The novelty seems to have been favorably received by the population; but only the princesses of the royal family have been authorized to adopt it. The Queen has, however, made one exception, in favor of the wife of Rainilairivony, her Prime Minister.

Thomas Winans and his brother, of Baltimore who since the rebellion, have been residing in the vicinity of London, have recently entered into a contract with the Emperor of Russia for the running and keeping in order the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow, one of the greatest works of the kind in Europe, and which was originally built and stocked by them. Since the retirement of these gentlemen from the management of the road, some years since, its affairs have been in the hands of a French company, but not giving entire satisfaction to the Russian government, the Messrs. Winans have again been sought out to manage it.

The Second Unitarian church in Chicago gave their pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer, a purse of $1,500, in gold, to defray the expenses of his visit to his native land, and also voted to continue his salary during his absence. He left Yorkshire, England, sixteen years ago, an uninformed, raw boy, to seek his fortune in America; he goes back now an eminent and eloquent preacher, esteemed and beloved, not only by his own denomination, but by faithful Christians of every sect.

A letter from Mexico says: A friend of mine has had a long conversation with Maximillian lately. His first question was, "Have you ever seen poor Lincoln? That was a good and great man." His Majesty takes evidently great interest in finding out about the American government and the American people as much as he can. He is particularly a great admirer of the American system of free education.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU—RULING.—The present ruling of the office, in relation to the basis on which wholesale dealers should estimate their license tax, contemplates that dealers may estimate the amount of their sales for the year to come, or that for which license is taken, without reference to the exact sales of the former year of license, and that the amount of tax shall be determined by that estimate. If, at the close of the year, it shall appear in any case, that the amount of actual sales have exceeded the estimate, a re-assessment will of course be made.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.—The daily receipts of the Treasury from Internal Revenue at the present time fall below half a million of dollars. The receipts will, however, soon be largely increased when collections can be made on the annual lists. The expenditures of the Government are now, and have been during the past month, enormous. The average daily receipts from subscriptions for the 7-30 notes approximate five millions,—but so unprecedented are the expenditures that recourse to certificates of indebtedness in order to pay off contractors has been necessitated.

Return of Maximilian.

Information from Berlin mentions the Austrian feeling in regard to the Mexican fiasco, in the following terms:—

"The return of the Emperor Maximilian from Mexico is looked upon as inevitable by our whole press, and the question is discussed whether on his return he will be reinstated *ipso facto* in the place he occupied previously in reference to the succession.

"His return is certainly possible and even highly probable, though it has not only become so now, but has been from the day he embarked for Mexico. Now, as then, he is entirely dependent upon the patronage of Napoleon and on the continued ability of the latter to supply him with troops and money. The immediate return of Maximilian was inferred from the fact of his having sent three hundred thousand florins for the repair of his chateau of Miramar; but to this it is objected that the works at Miramar and on the Island of La Chroma require large sums to be kept in a proper state, and without which they would go to ruin. It, however, Maximilian should come back, his right of succession to the throne of Austria will remain as it was settled in the compact signed by him on accepting the crown of Mexico—that is to say, all the other archdukes, including the princes of Tuscany and Modena, will have the precedence, and the ex-Emperor will be the last of all.

"It is only as regards the family property, which had been renounced by the Emperor of Mexico, that the reigning Archduke will regain certain privileges. In the deed of cession he had expressly reserved his claims in the event of his return, or as it was emphatically termed, of the occurrence of unforseen circumstances; but, as above stated, only as respects the family domains, and not the succession to the throne."

Jeff. Davis.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Dr. Craven, the Medical Director of the department, whose unenviable duty it became to attend the arch-traitor professionally, is embarrassed and mortified by certain unauthorized and groundless statements appearing in New York journals. True it is, that Davis' diet is prepared under the immediate supervision of the doctor, but Miss Craven does not carry the arch-traitor his food; on the contrary, Mrs. Craven has not entered his cell. Davis' food is conveyed to him by the sergeant of the guard on duty for the day. As has already been stated, there is no communication allowed with Davis by any person whatever, by order or otherwise. Dr. Craven himself has not entered his cell for the past three weeks. Both General Miles and Dr. Craven do their utmost to preserve the custody and health of their notorious prisoner, in as quiet and unostentatious a manner as possible. But "reliable information just received from Fortress Monroe" persist in continually placing them both in a false and embarrassing position before the public. General Miles, who is as modest and retiring as he is brave and deserving, does not wish his name or that of the prisoner's house mentioned publicly if possibly be avoided. The health of Davis can of course not be allow to suffer; to treat him otherwise than with generous humanity would tarnish our name in the eyes of all the world. The regimen prescribed for him by Dr. Craven is such as is absolutely necessary for the prisoner's health. The doctor is guided by a strict sense of military and professional duty. No favors or indulgences are granted to the chief rebel. He is treated as a great criminal awaiting his trial—strictly, but humanely.

The Great American Buffalo Drive.

Something has been given in our columns concerning this novel expedition. One hundred and twenty-five men, each with a good horse, and a fine rifle, are to march, from the country of the buffalo, distant about eight hundred miles. On approaching a herd, the horsemen will surround it, but leave twenty-five in reserve, and the line will inclose nine square miles of buffaloes, the horsemen being about a quarter of a mile apart. Of course the buffaloes will run, and the plan is to let them run, but towards the States, and as fast as they can, but if they show a disposition at any time to break through, the twenty-five horsemen in reserve are to come up and keep them back. This can easily do. When the buffaloes get tired of running, they will be permitted to stop, and feed and drink, but if they will not stop, they keep running till they get tired of it, for at last they must stop. It is calculated that the drove will be about 10,000 strong.

While they are feeding, the horsemen are to keep in sight, still at such a distance as not to scare them. This routine is to be kept up until they get used to the horsemen, and if at any time they want to break or run, the horsemen will be ready for that. After the drive is over they are to be headed for the Missouri River, where cars and boats will be waiting to take them on board, all bound for New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The meat is very fat and good at this time of the year.

An old hunter says this is all fudge; that you can't get near the buffaloes than you can stop the Niagara. If he will, he will; if he won't, he won't, and that will be the end of it.

Rules for Redemption of Defaced Fractional Currency.

Fractional notes shall be redeemed, if not mutilated, by any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depository of the United States, or a National bank designated as a Depository of the United States, in sums not less than three dollars. Defaced notes, if whole, are not considered as mutilated; nor is an evidently accidental injury, not reducing the note by more than one-tenth its original size, regarded as a mutilation. Mutilated fractional notes will be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, at the city of Washington, under the following rules, established as necessary guards against fraud: Fragments of a note will not be redeemed unless it shall be made evident that they constitute one-half or more of one original note; in which case, a note, however mutilated, will be redeemed in proportion to the whole number of pieces by fifths, except three-cent notes, which will be reckoned by tenths.

Mutilations less than one-tenth will be disregarded, but any mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth the original note will reduce the redemption value of the note by fifth its face value, or if a three-cent note, by one-third its original value.

Fragments of a three cent note will be redeemed unless such fragments constitute fully two-thirds of the note in its original form.

Mutilated notes presented for redemption must be in sums not less than three dollars of their original value.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.
jy14-lm

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We are prepared to offer Domestic goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Lavender, Indigo, White Lead, Window Glass, Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from headquarters. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer.

N. McLARNAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

PRIME INDIGO. PRIME INDIGO
PRIME INDIGO. PRIME INDIGO.

The best Soda Ash and Potash in the city.
Pure, Sweet and Fresh Salad Oil.
Pure, Sweet and Fresh Salad Oil.
Superior Fruit Wax and Cement.
Superior Fruit Wax and Cement.
All at the lowest rates, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
84 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.

Country merchants are invited to call, examine stock, and learn prices. Patent Medicines sold very low. jy17

COAL EXCHANGE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE will be held at their ROOM, No. 136 Water street, Pittsburgh

ON TUESDAY, 25th inst.,

at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance of all coal men is earnestly requested, as matters of great interest will be brought before the meeting at that time.

JOHN F. DRAVO, President.
jy16-3t

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the interest coupons on the above Bonds, due August 1st, 1865, will be paid on and after that day on presentation and delivery, at the First National Bank, Wood street.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
jy15-3tawtd

A CHALLENGE.—

THE ROCHESTER CRICKET CLUB,

of Rochester, Beaver county, will play any Club in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, or any Club within thirty-five miles of Rochester, a HOME AND HOME MATCH. By order of the

COMMITTEE.
jy17-3t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at any time previous to JULY 24th, 1865, for the

GRADUATION AND MASONRY

OF THE

PITTSBURGH BRANCH, WEST PENNA. R. R.

extending from Tarentum to Allegheny city, a distance of twenty-one miles. Proposals may be made for payments in cash, or part in cash and part in bonds of the Company. Profile and Specifications may be seen at Engineer's Office, in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa. Proposals to be addressed to ANTES SNYDER, P. A. Engineer, Freeport, Pa.

GEO. R. ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.
Office, 238 South Third st., Philadelphia.
jy16-6t

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

TEN HORSE POWER,

combining all the modern improvements; entirely new. For sale by

JAMES P. TANNER,
56 Wood street.
jy14-5t

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by

GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.
my22

SCOTCH ALE—YOUNG'S STRONG ALE, just received and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.
je30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.—AT A special meeting of the Board of Managers of Allegheny Cemetery, convened at the Office on the Grounds, on Monday, 17th inst., Judge McCandless offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in all the papers of the city:

Resolved, That the death of our fellow Manager, JOHN BISSELL, Esq., has filled us with emotions of profound sorrow. Associated, as he has been, with us almost from the origin of the Cemetery, identified with its early struggles for an existence, and participating with us in the gratification afforded by its ultimate success, we bear testimony to his business talents, his lofty integrity and his energy of character, which have contributed so largely to the foundation of an institution that, in its prosperity, is now the pride and ornament of the two cities.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his estimable family in their great bereavement, and with the public upon the loss of such an enterprising and valuable citizen, and such a pure and upright Christian gentleman.

On motion of Dr. J. R. Speer,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting of the Board of Managers be engrossed on parchment and handed to his family, as some slight testimonial of our high appreciation of his character and public services.

THOMAS M. HOWE, President.
N. DIKE, Secretary. jy18-lt

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

AT LOW PRICES.

We have secured the exclusive control for this market of a very desirable line of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

in all styles, and all prices, which we offer low for cash. The attention of dealers is invited.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
jy18 98 Wood street.

SEVENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling liquor, filed in the Clerk's Office, up to MONDAY, 17th, 1865:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
F. W. Georgie,	tavern,	First Ward, Pittsburgh.
James M'Coll,	"	"
John Keller,	"	"
Samuel O. Stewart,	"	"
Rinehart Frederick	"	"
Patrick M'Cormick,	eating-house,	"
Joseph Ross,	other goods,	"
George Free,	"	"
George Wertzey,	tavern,	Second Ward, Pittsburgh.
Alexander Kerns,	"	"
Mary Vogt	eating-house,	"
John Meyer,	"	"
Henry M'Swiggen,	other goods,	"
John Ward,	"	"
Patrick Kerr,	tavern,	Third Ward, Pittsburgh.
Bridget M'Donough,	"	"
Ann Young,	"	"
Francis Gazzolo,	"	"
Eliza Mullen,	eating-house,	Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh.
S. H. Watson & Co,	other goods,	"
Maurice Keane,	tavern,	Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.
John O'Donnell,	"	"
Chas. Bilharz,	"	"
Fred'k Heinz,	eating-house,	"
Frank Glatz,	"	"
J. B. Rogers,	tavern,	Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Deppe,	eating-house,	"
Mina Flucker,	"	"
Francis Goodwin,	other goods,	"
R. H. Sabbers,	tavern,	Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Peter Kaltenbrun,	eating-house,	"
Caroline Herbster,	"	Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Charles Fried,	tavern,	Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh.
John Kerr,	"	"
Chas. Quinn,	eating-house,	"
Felix Grand,	tavern,	First Ward, Allegheny.
F. C. Collins,	"	Second Ward, "
Thos. Twohey,	eating-house,	Third Ward, "
Henry Hertt,	"	"
Jacob Minehart,	other goods,	"
Herman Harnied,	tavern,	Fourth Ward, "
John H. Stinkel,	"	"
P. Fetherston,	eating-house,	"
H. Redenbach & Co,	other goods,	"
Frank Krome,	eating-house,	Borough of Birmingham.
Catherine Sweeney,	"	"
J. Fraunhofer,	tavern,	Borough of Lawrenceville.
John G. Stum,	eating-house,	"
Margaret Fox,	"	"
George Frolich,	tavern,	Borough of Manchester.
Ferdinand Gildermaier,	other goods,	Boro of McKeesport.
Rachel Kappler,	other goods,	Boro. of Monongahela.
Thos. Milling,	eating-house,	Boro. of S. Pittsburgh.
Benj. Bistch,	eating-house,	Boro. of W. Pittsburgh.
A. D. Milling,	tavern,	Indiana township.
Jeremiah O'Brien,	eating-house,	McClure township.
John Hamerstein,	"	Mifflin township.
James Hanna,	tavern,	Peebles township.
Patrick Duffy,	"	Robinson township.
P. Kohlhauser,	"	Scott township.
Christ Schaubach,	eating-house,	"
John Hanna,	"	Reserve township.
Charles Hilger,	tavern,	Shaler township.
John C. Higbee,	"	Lower St. Clair township.
Francis S. Hogle,	"	"
Isabella Bell,	"	Union township.
George Weil,	"	Versailles township.
Max Schmidek,	eating-house,	"

The Court will sit on Wednesday, the second day of August, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office before the day of hearing.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or they will be revoked according to law.

W. A. HERRON, Clerk.
jy18-3t

WATCHES.—A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE closing their business offer a fine assortment of Gold, Hunting Cased and Open Faced Watches at cost. To returned soldiers wishing employment in selling watches, peddlers, parties wishing to replenish their stock or to any one desiring a single or a thousand Watches, this presents a great opportunity. Call on or address, for particulars, HENRY BLOOM, 116 Broadway, New York. jy14-lm

WANTED.

COAT AND VEST MAKERS,

AT

KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO'S,
jy13-1w No. 80 Wood street.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—We shall pay the above reward for any information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of July 10th, entered our Machine Shop, corner of Point alley and Duquesne Way, and cut to pieces the belting contained therein.

jy13-3t HUGH M. BOLE & CO.

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY, FUNDING BONDS.—Sealed proposals addressed

The Daily Commercial

THE DESPAIRING ONE.

"I KNOW MY NAME."

"Who knocks? Who is that that knock'st so late?"
"I that am called by my name."
"I let not to unloose my gate
To all at night who entrance claim."

"Open!" "Thy name?" "The bleak winds rave,
Open!" "Thy name?" "For charity,
I loose thy doors, for in its grave
The corpse is not more cold than I;

"For I have wander'd all the day
From north and south, from east to west,
Oh, in thy cabin let me stay,
And in thy chimney-corner rest."

"Not yet; who art thou?" "I am Fame;
I lead to immortality."
"Pass on, vain phantom, empty name."
Oh, listen to me still, for I

"Am Love Eternal, endless Youth,
Most precious of God's gifts." "Pass on,
I need them not; my mistress, Truth,
Alone I needed. It is gone."

"But I am Art and Poesy,
Elsewhere prescribed; unclose thy door."
"Avaunt, No love to sing have I;
Her very name I know no more."

"Stay; I am Riches. Open wide,
Unbar the endless stores of gold—
Wealth that can bring the lily bride."
"Can it awake the love that's cold?"

"Open to me, for I am Power,
The regal purple I can give."
"Cannot thou restore a single hour
Of those bright days I used to live?"

"Then, if thou will not ope thy gates
Till of thy guest's name thou art sure,
Open! The Death without who waits,
And brings for all thy ills the cure."

"List, at my girdle, thou may'st hear
The massy keys which clank and grate,
Of caverns whose recesses drear
Shall yield the rest inviolate."

"Enter, oh, enter! welcome guest;
Enter; forgive these hoards so bare,
A misery's heart I hid there rest,
And misery's squalid pallet share."

"Enter, for I am sick of life,
That hath not hope, nor joy in store;
Have long'd, yet fear'd, to end its strife,
And be at rest for evermore."

"Oh! enter now, eat, drink, and sleep,
And when thou leav'st with breaking day,
Sweet angel, let me near thee keep,
And bear me in thy arms away."

"For where thou goest I will go,
Will follow where thy step is turn'd;
But leave my love, to live, for so
I shall not perish all unmourn'd."
—*Once a Week.*

AN OLD MAN'S STORY.

I am an old man; and yet it seems a very short time since I climbed the tall poplar tree that grew before the Vicarage, in search of the starling's nest. I can fancy I hear the shout that greeted my descent with the long-coveted prize, and feel again the crimson mounting to my cheeks as it did when, turning to the Vicarage, I saw an expression of pain on the pale face of my father as he stood at the study window.

It seems to me but yesterday since I stood in the centre of that group of lads, and now—

Dick, the Surgeon's son died many years ago in India. Harvey Vernon, the bravest of them all was slain on the field of Waterloo; and when the village bells rang for the victory, the rudest fellow in the village was touched as he passed the Grange and saw the blinds down, and knew of the breaking heart of old Widow Vernon.

It was a sad day for us at the Vicarage, especially for Emily. My father stayed in his library all day; though I do not think he read a page in any of his books—even in his favorites, Sopocles and Horace.

Emily and my mother were in my mother's chamber all day. From that day Emily gradually drooped and faded. Her beautiful face grew more exquisitely beautiful—her dark, deep eyes became more full and lustrous, but they wandered restlessly, as though seeking some missing resting place; her golden hair I have still a thick lock of it amongst an old man's memories of other days—"the days of auld lang syne," hung more carelessly about her shoulders, and her pale cheeks were suffused with a rosy tint that gradually deepened into a burning crimson, which twice each sweet voice sank almost into a whisper. As I looked at her, her startled beauty reminded me of the book my mother used to read to me as I lay on the couch in the drawing-room. Her "face was as the face of an angel."

Ah, me! how I am wandering from the circumstances I sat down to write about; but you must forgive an old man, for whenever I think of Emily it is always so. Let me see—yes, I remember perfectly.

It was Christmas Eve, in the year 1701, and the snow had been falling heavily all day, blotting out the hedges and walls that surrounded the Vicarage, and burying the sun dial that Willie and I had carved with great pains during the long winter evenings.

I had come from my father's study, where I and Willie had been having our usual lesson in Latin. Willie was a high spirited lad of a very loving and affectionate disposition; though when excited, or in a passion, his temper was fearful to behold, and his eyes to be flashed with a strange light that made us all tremble except my father. It was some time before my father came down; but when he did, we heard him lock the study door after him, and he came down alone. He looked stern and angry; he was in one of those moods which sometimes took possession of him when he was disturbed. Though my father was always silent when in these moods, yet I always thought there was a vivid resemblance between them and Willie's outbreakings of passion.

"Willie will not come down to-night," said he, "I have left him in the study with a lesson that will keep him all night."

I thought I saw a tear start from my mother's eye, as she turned her face to the window and looked out upon the snow, which continued to fall heavily. It was the anniversary of Emily's birthday, and we were expecting a party of young friends, (children of the neighboring gentry) to pass the evening at the Vicarage.

It began to grow dark about four o'clock, and then our company began to arrive. There were first the children of Squire Harecourt, who came wrapped in soft furs and shawls, in the old-fashioned coy family carriage with its couple of docile grews. Then came Harry Vernon, and his sisters Emily and Agnes; and as the time wore on about a score of young people were assembled at the Vicarage. It was a merry party. My father, whom it would be an injustice to represent as an unkind man, threw himself into the spirit of our merriment as though he had been one of us. The furniture, excepting the old fashioned pianoforte, had been removed, and the drawing-rooms had, by the removal of a partition, been thrown into one, making a large and commodious room, which had been plentifully hung with holly and other evergreens. The red berries gleamed like tiny masses of fire beneath the dark green, and here and there my sister's hand had gracefully arranged bunches of many-colored ribbons.

Many inquiries were made for Willie, and for a moment or two a shadow seemed cast upon the pleasure of the children, when they were told that Willie, the presiding spirit of fun in every juvenile party, would not be with them; but all feeling of disappointment vanished as the time wore on, except from one gentle, lovingspirit.

I knew that my mother was thinking of the dear boy in the room above us, for Willie was my mother's favorite. She was looking at the handsome face pressed against the door, and of a tiny ear close to the key-hole, listening to the voices of the merry groups below. She knew how that quick, eager spirit would fret in the study above like a wild bird in a cage.

Sometimes I saw her whisper to my father—and then his face grew hard and dark, and my mother's yet more sad and pained.

My sister played, with exceeding grace, some simple airs on the old piano; and then, the boys choosing their partners from the graceful little maidens, who stood with eager, blushing faces and beseeching eyes beneath the holly in a corner of the room, the dance began. Whilst this was going on I saw my father put something into my mother's hand. It was the study key. With a grateful smile—oh! how sweet that smile was!—she left the room. I followed her to the foot of the wide, old-fashioned staircase; I saw her glide swiftly up the stairs; and I could hear when she unlocked the door; and when she opened it to pass in, the moonlight streamed brightly through the doorway on to the dark landing, and, as it fell on the face of the old clock which stood there, I saw it wanted a few minutes of ten o'clock.

I had not stood more than a minute at the foot of the stairs, when I heard my mother cry—"Willie!" Then I heard a piercing scream, and she suddenly passed me, her face white as the snow that lay outside on the steps, rushing into the room where my father was playing with the children, went straight up to him, and crying, "Willie's gone! oh, Willie, Willie, darling!" fell fainting at his feet.

My sister immediately left the piano, and, with the aid of some cold water, my mother was restored very soon. Of course this put an end to the festivities, and the children were soon on their way home, except Harry Vernon, who stayed to assist in the search for Willie. Afterwards my mother told us, that, as she was endeavoring to amuse the group of younger children, she heard Willie's voice distinctly calling, "Mamma! mamma!" She instantly got the key, as I before related, and went up into the study. As soon as she opened the door she felt that the window was open by the rushing of the cold frosty air past her. The instant she entered the room she felt a tremor seize her. Why did not Willie spring to meet her? She felt in a moment that he was not there. The study lamp was flickering out; there stood my father's easy chair opposite a table on which lay his books and manuscripts, and amongst them poor Willie's soiled and hated Latin Grammer.

He must have climbed down the side of the house by the aid of the ivy-stems which grew up to the pinnacles of the gables on to the top of the antique portico, and from thence have leaped to the ground. Willie, agile as a squirrel, could easily have accomplished this.

In a few moments from the discovery of Willie's absence, we—that is, my mother and father, Harry and myself, and two of the servants, one of them old Walter, who passionately loved Willie—were out in search of the missing one.

The snow was still falling heavily, but by the light of the moon, which although behind the clouds, was at full, we could see almost as distinctly as by daylight.

Strange to say, my mother went instinctively towards a deep pool of water, beneath the orchard wall, called by the villagers the Black Pool—so called because of its depth. Near it, and overshadowing it, grew an old, gnarled thorn bush, which, after many winter's frosts and snows, still preserved its vitality. It was a pleasant place in summer; the broad, fan-like ferns, with their beautiful serarted leaves, loved to grow there, and in that old thorn, as summer or two before, a nightingale had nestled and haunt, and sung through the long, star-lit nights, and Willie and I had laid awake for hours listening to it.

I can never now hear the song of the nightingale without thinking of my darling brother and the chamber in which he slept. The villagers said it was haunted by something more than the nightingale, but that I never positively knew.

Well, I saw my mother bend close down to the water a moment, and then suddenly turn and pick something up from the ground at the foot of the thorn bush. She held it out a moment in the moonlight, and then gave a wild cry of pain. It was a little handkerchief of Willie's edged with a peculiar kind of lace which she had put on herself. The water was still and rippleless—save a slight tremor, which might be caused by the breeze—and reflected the quiet stars in its depths.

My father, who was a good swimmer and a stranger to fear, quietly took off his coat, and ran round and down to the bottom of the pool. Her large dark eyes had something awful in their intensity of their gaze; her thin white hands were clasped convulsively upon her bosom; her lips were drawn tightly across her small teeth, and we could hear her breathe as though she had been running rapidly.

It seemed to age before my father reappeared; but when he did, it was with Willie's pale, handsome face, looking more beautiful than ever, lying on his shoulders, and his long dark hair, which it always wore, dressed a shame to cut, falling over his arm. I think I hear my mother's wild, despairing cry now, at the distance of seven years. I have heard it at night in my quiet study; I have heard it on board ship, when the storm-winds have thrown us like a feather among the frothing waves; I have heard it in old continental cathedrals, above the voices of the choir, the music of the organ, and the ringing and the clashing of the bells.

Hush! I thought I heard it then! My father carried Willie home, and old Walter and the other servant assisted my mother. Willie was instantly got to bed, and the ordinary means used for his restoration, while a servant was sent for the doctor. In a short time the doctor arrived.

My mother was bending over Willie, and nervously swaying herself backward and forward, when he opened his eyes; but she was immediately, and with wild, flashing eyes, exclaimed:

"Oh! doctor, save my boy! Oh! Willie, Willie, darling! speak to me, my child!"

I never read David's thrilling lament, "Oh, Absalom! my son, Absalom!" without thinking of my mother's great agony in Willie's chamber.

The doctor was a remarkably skillful man; but it seemed a hopeless case. How my mother's eager eyes followed all his movements.

At last, when we were just despairing, Willie gently opened his eyes—those magnificent eyes of his! There was an unmistakable ecstacy on my mother's face, the like of which I have never seen since, and never expect to see again. It was eemed light when the doctor left us, and Willie was in a refreshing sleep.

The many-colored rainbow of hope now hung over the storm-tempest, alas! soon to fade away, leaving us but the cold rain and dark clouds of a great sorrow.

After an hour or two of sleep, Willie awoke, and told my mother how he heard the shouts and laughter of the children in the drawing-room, and how the music seemed to taunt him; and how he became afraid, and dared not look where the shadows lay in the library; and how he watched the moon rise through the poplars before the window, he was tempted to climb down the ivy stems; and how he had wandered to the Black Pool, and been tempted to spring across it to get a bunch of crimson berries that hung from a branch on the other side, thinking he would give them to her; and how he had missed his footing and fallen backwards into the pond. There he told her how he rose to the surface—and how he was falling into a sweet and pleasant slumber at the bottom, with thoughts of her passing dream-like through his mind—and how he felt some hand touch him, and an exquisite sensation of pain as if he was dying, and that was all he knew. How my mother wept and smiled, and clasped him her darling Willie! I need not tell you how my poor father kissed him, and asked—aye, he the stern disciplinarian, asked—pardon of his own child. Willie, fatigued with his long talk, fell asleep again. But it was a troubled, broken slumber. His cheeks grew crimson, and his breath grew quick and hot, and he trembled as though he was very cold.

The doctor came again, but this time he shook his head and said there was no chance for him. My father and mother watched him night and day; but he grew worse and worse. Now he would talk of the wild bee's nest he had found a few days ago in a bank in the wood—then he would shout as if at play; and then, whilst my father covered his face with his hands and the big tears trickled through his fingers in agony of grief, he would try to repeat his Latin, and failing to do so correctly, he would begin again, saying in beseeching tones, "Oh! papa, forgive me! I cannot!"

Willie died one morning, just as the old year was dying amidst frost and snow, repeating his Latin lessons, as my mother held his head, with its splendid dark hair locks on her bosom, and his little hand lay on my father's trembling palm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

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Lessee.....Wm. Henderson.
Managers.....Duprez & Green.

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ONE WEEK MORE.
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Singing and Dancing. To conclude with the screaming farce of THE GHOST.
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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the week, month or year, the boards in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je26-1y

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All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jan10-tf
ATTEND THE GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK SILKS
AND
DRESS COODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
jn16
J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley. PITTSBURGH

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.
Having completed all the arrangements for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
In all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to
HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.
COLORED IN INK, OIL, OR WATER COLORS,
His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS,
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. je6

NEW BACON, SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
Prime Lard,
Sugar Cured Canvassed Hams,
Family Cured Canvassed Hams,
Plain Cured Canvassed Hams,
Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams,
Uncanvassed Family Cured Hams,
Sugar Cured Canvassed Dried Beef,
200 bbls prime Dried Apples,
100 bbls No. 1 Salt in store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 15 Smithfield street.

INSURANCE.
MANUFACTURERS'
AND MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office, 87 Water st., Bagaley's Building.
J. I. BENNETT, President,
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice President,
WM. P. JONES, Secretary.
Insures Against Loss by Fire,
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
DIRECTORS.

JAMES I. BENNETT,	A. E. W. PAINTER,
ROBERT LEE,	J. W. CHALFANT,
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M. N. WATSON,	WM. WALKER,
L. R. McABOY,	R. G. BUSHNELL,
HENRY A. WEAVER.	JOHN WILSON.
my26-3m	

CASH
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
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INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

N. J. BIGLEY, JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE, JAKE HILL,
H.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. E Shaw, Practical Optician, 58 Fifth street;

MONDAY, July 17.	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	70	64
12 M.	80	68
3 P. M.	84	68
6 P. M.	—	66
Barometer at 6 P. M.		29 1-10.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The second regular meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society will be held at the Western University, to-day at 8 P. M. The prompt attendance of the members is requested.

ODD FELLOWS PIC NIC.—The Curtis Hall Association give their pic nic to-day at Glenwood Grove, and in preparation for a pleasant and agreeable affair, special trains on the Connellsville road will run to the grove during the day.

THE PROPOSED REGATTA.—Another prominent and public spirited citizen has notified us that he will contribute fifty dollars towards the prize fund for the proposed regatta. The initiatory steps for the regatta should be taken immediately.

GRAND PIC NIC.—A Picnic, for the benefit of the schools attached to St. Mary's Church, of Lawrenceville, will be given at Jenkins Park to-day. As the arrangements have been placed in the hands of a competent committee, a pleasant time may be anticipated by those who attend.

ACCIDENT.—A young lady named McDonald, residing in Lower St. Clair township, had a leg broken in two places, a few days ago, by falling from the loft in the barn to the floor below. The father of this girl was killed some months since, by his team falling over an embankment, while near this city.

GIRL LOST.—A little girl, daughter of Peter Smith, of McKeesport, aged eight years, was lost on saturday last, and has not been seen since. She was last seen at the railroad depot. She was dressed in a calico frock, and wore neither bonnet nor shoes. Any person knowing of her whereabouts will oblige the family by letting them know immediately where she can be found.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Yesterday afternoon a difficulty occurred between two colored men, named Gracie Lee and George Bun, at the Red Lion Hotel, on St. Clair street, which resulted in the latter being shot in the face by the former. Lee, who is a boy of about fifteen years, alleges that Bun has been in the habit of abusing him wherever he met him, and that on the day he shot him in self-defense. The wound inflicted was slight. Lee was arrested and held to bail for his appearance in court on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Bun resides in Manchester, and Lee at McKee's Rocks.

Murderous Assault.

On Sunday night, a young man named Peter McAfee was acting in a very disorderly manner on Wylie street, when Watchman Smith admonished him to keep quiet and go home. The admonition seemed rather to aggravate him, when he was arrested. While he was on the way to the watch-house, McAfee drew a pistol and attempted to shoot the officer, but fortunately it misused fire. Several citizens, among others, William Rafferty, a store-keeper on Wylie street, called upon McAfee to shoot the officer, which he was prevented from doing. The excitement attending the affair was conveyed to the lock-up, and yesterday morning was fined twenty-five dollars and costs. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Rafferty and others, charged on oath of Mr. Smith with interfering with him while in the discharge of his duty.

Man Drowned—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning between seven and eight o'clock, a man named Linhard Swean was drowned at Herr's Island under the following circumstances:—The deceased was engaged at Harvey & Co's saw mill, on the Island, as a teamster, and was directed to take a horse and proceed to the river shore for the purpose of towing a raft to the mill. He was told by the manager of the mill not to go deeper into the river than the horses knees, but disregarding the instructions, he went down the stream for some distance, when he got into deep water, was thrown from the horse and drowned. The body was recovered a short time afterwards, and every effort was made to resuscitate him, but without effect. Coroner Clawson was notified of the occurrence when he proceeded to the Island, and held an inquest on the body. The jury examined a number of witnesses, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts were rendered. Sween was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He had been in the employ of Messrs. Harvey & Co. about eighteen months, and bore the reputation of being a careful driver.

A Worthy Man Complimented.

The visiter to the theatre during the past week cannot but have noticed the admirable character of the audiences and their unusually large dimensions. Undoubtedly this is owing in a great degree to the excellence of the Duprez & Green minstrel troupe, but no little of it is due to the admirable business management of Mr. Samuel Pond, the principal agent of the company. Mr. Pond is a model agent, transacting all his business in a straightforward and energetic manner, and promising nothing he does not perform. Yesterday, he commenced the fourth year of his engagement with the Duprez & Green troupe, and Mr. Duprez thought the occasion a proper one to manifest his esteem for so faithful a steward. Mr. Duprez handed Mr. Pond a beautiful double-cased gold watch, of the American Watch Company's manufacture, with a handsome chain attached, the watch bearing the inscription "Presented to Samuel Pond by Chas. H. Duprez as a Token of Friendship, July 17, 1865." Mr. Duprez has many valuable employees, but he could not have conferred a mark of his esteem on a more worthy man than Sam. Pond.

Rev. Joseph Pressly, of Erie.

The Erie *Dispatch* is publishing a series of articles on the churches of Erie. The second article, which appears in the *Dispatch* of the 17th, is devoted to the United Presbyterian church, the pastor of which is Rev. Joseph Pressly, son of the venerable Dr. Pressly, of Allegheny City. The church is the oldest religious organization of Erie. Mr. Pressly was ordained as pastor, August 20th, 1840. His sermon of the preceding Sabbath is reported at some length to which the following complimentary notice of the pastor is added:

Mr. Pressly speaks extempore, and is as fluent and straightforward a speaker as we have ever heard extemporize in the pulpit. His thoughts are expressed in logical succession, and his sermon often teemed with striking and effective illustrations. A sketch of his sermon cannot convey many of its best features, the terse and yet elegant expressions being necessarily cut down into a plain statement. Being free from the necessity of looking at manuscript, he can of course make a better impression on the hearer, and his gestures are natural and always timed to the sentiment. He is, withal, a very unassuming speaker, and evidently is full of earnestness and feeling, that his words carry conviction to the heart while they bear successfully the inspection of the intellect. He engrosses the attention from beginning to end, and we must count Mr. Pressly as standing in the front rank of the ministerial profession in this section.

Charge of Levying "Black Mail."

Yesterday morning, John Chess, a tavern keeper of West Pittsburgh, entered a complaint against J. Ramsey Larimer, a tipstaff of the Court of Quarter Sessions charging him with extortion. Mr. Chess alleges that Larimer came to his tavern in October last, and informed him that he was liable to be returned for selling liquor on sunday, but if he would pay him ten dollars the matter could be settled. Mr. Chess paid the money, and the same operation was repeated the same number, a similar sum being paid for "hush-money." In April last, it is alleged, Larimer called again upon Chess, and demanded ten dollars more, stating that another information had been made against him by two soldiers, but if the ten dollars were paid him the suit would be withdrawn. This demand was refused, and upon being threatened with prosecution, he consulted counsel, and was advised to make the information as above stated. A warrant has been issued, but the arrest has not yet been made. Mr. Larimer is an elderly man, and has hitherto maintained a good reputation for honesty and fair dealing. His friends allege that the prosecution has been instituted through malicious motives, and that as soon as he is notified that the information has been made he will deliver himself up to the authorities.

EXCITING REGATTA.

The Championship of the Allegheny Course—Single Scull Race Between Oil Experts.

It is with no ordinary degree of satisfaction those who delight in the development of the physical man will learn that the recommendations of the press for boating exercise is meeting with unexpected popularity and approval. There is no exercise better calculated to develop the muscles of the arms and chest as that of handling a pair of oars, and knowing how to do so, and our young men are beginning to appreciate the fact. Already, a number of private matches have taken place between amateur oarsmen on the Monongahela and Allegheny. These races, however, have excited little remark, owing to the parties immediately interested keeping the matter quiet.

For the past few days there has been considerable excitement in oil circles, growing out of a single scull match, between two prominent oil operators, by name, Messrs. Fred. Fisher and William Munhall, who were to row for a very valuable prize, the value of which our reporter did not ascertain. As the hour for the race approached, the excitement became intense, the friends of each backing their favorites to an unlimited amount of liquids. In fact, were the champion Hamill and the ex-champion Ward the contestants, the excitement among their partisans could not have been greater. About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, those who dwell in city, in the number of some two hundred or more, assembled on the Allegheny wharf for the purpose of witnessing the race. The contestants, Fisher, who weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, and Munhall, weight about one hundred and sixty pounds, came to the starting point on time. The distance, be it understood, was from the St. Clair street bridge to the Hand street bridge. On the word being given, they started off beautifully. Fisher, however, taking the lead. Both the oarsmen put forth their best efforts, and the excitement was well maintained throughout, but the superior skill of Fisher in handling his oars enabled him to come in a winner by forty seconds, amid the plaudits of his admiring friends.

Had Mr. Fisher been content with the victory thus won, all would have been well with him. But the formidable array of friends on the river bank suggested to him that the value of his prize would not suffice to do the banging at his competitor, Mr. Munhall, to row another race from the railroad bridge to the Hand street bridge. The proposition was accepted, and the parties had made about eight stakes each, when Mr. Fisher suddenly "caught a crab," and his frail bark capsized, plunging him into the water. This unexpected feat upon the part of Mr. Fisher drew forth stentorian cheers and hurrahs from the crowd, and good backers of both, and, as Mr. F. gracefully displayed his science in the useful and healthful accomplishment of swimming, coming ashore in good time, with his shell under his arm, he was loudly applauded. Thus ended a very animating and scientific sculling contest. Mr. Fisher, although really a victor, had his feelings considerably dampened by the untoward result last mentioned. When these gamsters have another contest, they should advertise it, so that all who delight in aquatic sports may be there to see.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The Duprez & Green Minstrels seem to have taken the amusement loving portion of the community by storm, as they continue to attract crowded audiences to the theatre. The extent and variety of the performances of this troupe are superior to those of any similar party traveling, and the visiter to the theatre cannot fail to be amused. A change of programme to-night.

SMYTHE'S PHILLIPSBURG THEATRE.—In addition to the usual performance at Smythe's Phillipsburg theatre to-night, two mammoth balloons will be sent up—one before and the other after the regular performance. Among the performers at Mr. Smythe's little theatre is Mr. Coggeswell, who is to be leading man at Mr. Henderson's theatre next season; Mr. Wentworth and Mrs. Sylvester.

BENEFIT TO MANAGER SMYTHE.—We understand that a grand testimonial benefit has been tendered to Manager W. C. Smythe to take place at Masonic Hall, on next Saturday evening. An immense amount of volunteer talent, the company late of the Pittsburgh Theatre, and Mr. Smythe's Phillipsburg Company will appear. A crowded house will be the result.

THE PAUL-MUNDAY MURDER.

Arrest of Two Alleghenians Charged with the Murder.

On the night of the eighth of June last, two women named Miss Paul and Miss Munday, the former seventy, and the latter sixteen years of age, who resided by themselves in Croyle township, Cambria county, were discovered at their home with their brains beaten out. Miss Paul was known to be the possessor of a considerable amount of money, and it was supposed that the murderers visited the house for the purpose of robbing, but their intentions being discovered, committed the atrocious murder, in order to avoid detection. The furniture in the house had been instituted ransged, as if a general search for valuables, and a small box belonging to Miss Munday broken open and the money which it contained stolen. A dress belonging to Miss Paul, in the pocket of which was forty dollars, was overlooked by the murderers. A man named Beam was arrested a few days afterwards and committed to jail on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

Shortly after the murder a colored man confined in our county jail informed Warden White that some weeks before he overheard two men who had visited the prison, conversing with a colleague, when they stated that an old lady who resided in an isolated part of Cambria county, had a large amount of money in her dwelling, and as no one lived with her except a young girl, it could easily be procured. The colored man did not pay any particular attention to the conversation at the time, but the circumstance was revived in his mind upon hearing of the murder, when he communicated the fact to Mr. White. As the information was supposed to be important the colored man was induced to visit Rosyln Siegel in the Cambria county jail, at Ebensburg, but he failed to identify him as either of the parties. The colored man is still in prison. In the meantime as such information is all important, Siegel is still in prison.

District Attorney Noon and sheriff Myers, of Cambria county, were investigating the case, learned that two men, who were traveling through the county, professedly as peppers and hewers, carrying their instruments in a box, had been seen near the house on the afternoon of the murder, and upon tracing them up, discovered that they had left Johnstown for this city on the succeeding day. The matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. Reid Hague and Jas. Richardson, two well-known special police of this city, who at once proceded to search for the supposed murderers. After spending several weeks in scouring through this neighborhood, they received information that two men answering the description of the persons of whom they were in search, named John Bowers and Daniel Bowser, were stopping at a private house in the Third ward, Allegheny, and measures were immediately taken for their apprehension. Last evening the above named officers, in company with David McKelvey and Wm. Boden, formerly connected with the Allegheny police, visited the house in question, and proceeded in arresting the supposed murderers. Bowser and Bowers were tried and convicted some years ago for robbing a clothing store in Allegheny, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of years, and were only released from that institution on the 17th of May last. It is alleged that during the confinement they were informed by a fellow prisoner of Miss Paul's defenseless condition, and of the large amount of money which she was supposed to have in her possession, when in the event of being released he would go and rob her. A box answering the description of that carried by the persons suspected of being murderers was found in the house where the arrest occurred. Sheriff Myers arrived in the city yesterday, and will remove the prisoners to Ebensburg to-day.

SOUTHERN TRADE RETURNING.

New Steamboat for the Chattachoochie Brilliant Prospects for Boat Builders and Northern Creditors.

Ever since the Summer and Fall of 1860, steamboat building for Southern trade has been comparatively dull at Pittsburgh, but few first-class boats having been built within that time for the Southern trade. The Western and Southern rivers were well supplied with steamers, many of them of a palatial character in capacity, in elegance of finish and completeness of appointments. During the progress of the war, the Government has been compelled to call into its service nearly all of the available steamers on the inland waters, and the result has been that most of these steamers are now unfit for use, having received severe treatment by alterations and attacks at the hands of guerrillas. New boats are needed to take the place of the elegant passenger steamers that were the pride of the Mississippi, as the Mepham and Lady Gay now are, and the steamboat builders just adapted for the work are those of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

The fall opening and closing of the rebellion, made by a Southerner with Pittsburgh boat builders, was entered into quickly by Captain D. Fry, of Columbus, Ga., with John S. Pringle, for a hull for a first-class packet, designed to run on the Chattahoochie river. Captain Fry represented that there will be a large amount of boat building to be done for Southern steamboat men, and that Pittsburgh will undoubtedly get the lion's share of it. He also represents that Southern merchants and business men are determined to bring in their power, to trade to date every bill of indebtedness held against them by the people of the North, and many have already done so. Capt. Fry expects to have his boat ready for the Fall trade, and intends to have it constructed after the model of the Mepham, and finished in a style of elegance that will meet the views of the most fastidious Southern traveler.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday by Mayor Lowry from St. Louis, requesting him to arrest a man and woman named Hall, who had left for this city, on a charge of larceny. The parties were arrested on Friday, but the description received the parties were identified, when they were apprehended and committed to jail to await the arrival of an officer from St. Louis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWARBWOUT'S PATENT
Metallic Paper Fasteners.
STATIONERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AGENTS FOR
EELL'S WRITING FLUID,
AND COPYING INK.

CHECK BOOKS
ON ALL THE BANKS AND BANKERS.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Binders,
Jy18 R. No. 29 FIFTH STREET.

1865 FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS 1865
Carroll & Snyder,
Corner Second and Short streets,
Manufacturers of tubular, double flued and cylinde steam boilers, chimneys, Britching, fire beds, sash pans and gauges, small pans, oil stills, tanks, agitators, set tiling pans, iron bridges, gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairing of tubular and land boilers. New and second hand boilers always on hand. jel1

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler Counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. my31-6m

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
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C. H. SPANG D. R. HERRON. J. W. CHALFANT
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V. BRADLEY Presid nt, W. VANKIRK, Secretary
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COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING,
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN,
(Coal Cook Stoves,) the
POMONA, LEDGE AND IRONSIDES,
(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street, Pittsburgh. oct4-ly

H. P. ADAMS & SON,
OIL BARREL COOPERS,
And Contractors in Staves, Lumber
And Heavy Timber,
Jel8-3m SALEM, OHIO.

TOBACCO—40 DRUMS PETERSBURG Plug Tobacco, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
je30 Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN,
Jy8 136 Wood street.

100 EMPTY IRON BARRELS.—For sale by J. P. CANFIELD.
Jn8

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
Jy8 136 Wood street.

REVOLVERS OF EVERY KIND—For sale by JAMES BOWN,
Jy8 136 Wood street.

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one-year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | JNO. D. BAILEY, V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JULY 17, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's		109 50
U. S. 7-30's	99 50	99 75
United States Certificates	98 00	
Gold	2	
Connellsville Railroad Bonds	74 00	
Eureka Insurance Co.	50 00	
Allegheny & Manchester R. R.	50 00	
Connellsville R. R.	9 00	
Connellsville Interest	9 00	
Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad	7 00	
Citizens' National Bank		82 00
Banker's	82 00	
Acme Oil		19 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil		6 37½
Bank of Pittsburgh		90
Canfield		1
Cherry Run Central	27 00	28 50
Cherry Run & Pit Hole		1 20
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		65
Central Basin	50	1 00
Eldorado		75
Merchants		90
McAboy Cherry Run		75
Murray		75
Oil Basin, of Philadelphia		10 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		2 10
Ohio Valley		1 30
Paxton	2 50	
Ritchey	50	
Union Lubric	18	25
Monongahela Pioneer Oil	25	40
Etna Oil and Mining Co.	15	20

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, June 17, P. M.

—The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan at the agency in Philadelphia on last Friday, amounted to $1,516,000. Messrs. Hanna, Hart, & Co., of our city took $100,000.

—The Associated Press thoughtlessly gives currency to the statement that the number of new National Banks continues steadily increasing, thereby implying that a constant inflation of the currency is constantly going on by new issues of national currency. The public should remember that the National Banks now being organized, except in the Southern States, are State banks adopting the national system. Ninety such banks, organized since the passage of the act, with an amount of capital authorized under the National Bank act is exhausted for all the Northern States save Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. The certificates of these Banks in process of conversion is in all cases withheld until they have complied with the requirements to reduce their circulation, inasmuch as some of the banks under State laws have been allowed $2 of circulation to $1 of capital, and as the National Bank Act limits the circulation to 90 per cent of the capital at the outside, it follows that the bank note circulation is actually reduced instead of increased by conversion.

The sudden fluctuations every week or two in the gold market, and the great uncertainty that hangs over the supply of cotton, renders the prices of all manufactured goods very uncertain. So warys is the man ufacturer that he will not put forward on the inland waters, and the result has been that most of these steamers are now unfit for use, having received severe treatment by alterations and attacks at the hands of guerrillas. New boats are needed to take the place of the elegant passenger steamers that were the pride of the Mississippi, as the Mepham and Lady Gay now are, and the steamboat builders just adapted for the work are those of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

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(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street, Pittsburgh. oct4-ly

H. P. ADAMS & SON,
OIL BARREL COOPERS,
And Contractors in Staves, Lumber
And Heavy Timber,
Jel8-3m SALEM, OHIO.

TOBACCO—40 DRUMS PETERSBURG Plug Tobacco, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
je30 Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN,
Jy8 136 Wood street.

100 EMPTY IRON BARRELS.—For sale by J. P. CANFIELD.
Jn8

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
Jy8 136 Wood street.

REVOLVERS OF EVERY KIND—For sale by JAMES BOWN,
Jy8 136 Wood street.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, July 17.

STOCKS.

The week opens with a very dull feeling in the stock market. Transactions in stocks were generally limited—prices irregular to-day. The temporary panic in the money market has checked speculative demand and encouragement to the Bears, who show more disposition to put out at sellers option. The Hamsa's London advices have rather strengthened quotations for Government stock. It does not appear that any important orders have been brought by the steamer. State bonds, bank shares, and railroad shares are quiet and steady.

GOLD ROOM.

The volume of business is light, and there is very little gold offered on Call. Cash gold is plenty, notwithstanding the large amount held out of the market, and can be loaned easily. There is more activity for money and the rates have realized at the close of last week is maintained. Foreign Exchange is dull and lower; the supply of Bills exceeds the demand. The Bank Statement for the redemption of National Bank notes, after consultation with the Philadelphia and Boston banks, and also with the Comptroller of Currency, have matured a plan which they think will answer the purpose. The report will be made public in a few days.

THE PETROLEUM STOCK MARKET

Was firmer to-day on Pit Hole and United States, but otherwise generally lower. The teamsters on Pit Hole struck for higher wages and obtained all they demanded. The strike lasted but a few hours, however, but as yet no settlement has been effected and work is to be generally resumed in many of the companies. Harmony, Cherry Run, 33; Excelsior, 22½; Oceanic, 20; Tack, 62; Germania, 40; Oil Creek, 75; Reynolds Farm, 70; United States, 20.00; Phillips Creek, 14.75; Webster, 255.

PETROLEUM

Receipts to-day are heavy, footing up some six thousand bbls. Crude is dull at 32½; Refined in bond, 52½; free at 71.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton quiet at 51c for middling. Flour opened dull and closed dull with the improvement not realized; sales at $8 65@8 80 for superfine State, $9 20@9 40 for extra State, $8 90@9 00 for common to good extra Western, $9 20@9 40 for common to choice extra Western, $9 30@9 40 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, $10 00@10 50 for trade brands. Whisky quiet and very firm at $2 05@2 10 for Western. Wheat heavy, better, at $1 41 for Chicago spring, $1 42@1 43 for Milwaukie club, $1 49@1 44 for amber Milwaukie, and $1 88@1 70 for Genesee and Michigan. Rye active and decidedly firmer; sales of Western at 96@97c. Barley in demand and better; 1,200 bbls for unsounds and 82½@83½c for sound and choice Western. Corn heavy, declining from the opening demand and closing 2@3c lower; sales of Western at 86@87c. Oats dull and lower; sales of Western at 62@63c for unsounds and 82½@83½c for sound and choice Western. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at $29 50@30 00 for mess, $25 00@25 50 for prime, and $23@23 50 for prime mess; also, sales 4,500 bbls new mess, for July and August, $30 75@31 00. Beef hams quiet. Lard firm at 21½@22c for tierces and 22½@23c for kegs. Butter quiet at 18@25c for Ohio and 26@35c for State. Cheese, no sale.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Money steady at 5@6 per cent at call. Gold is irregular, opening at 142 advancing to 143, and declining to 142½. Government stocks are moderately active. Weekly bank statement—Loans, $221,285,295; increase, $718,000; specie, $20,100,111; increase, $1,790,881; circulation, $31,736,215; increase, $1,000,000; legals, $200,120,103; increase, $2,201,282; legal tenders, $60,016,000; decrease, $1,000,000; deposits, $164,-514,104; decrease, $2,716,000; specie, $20,100,111; increase, $1,790,881; circulation, $31,736,215; increase, $1,000,000; legals, $200,120,103; increase, $2,201,282; legal tenders, $60,016,000; decrease, $1,000,000; deposits, $164,514,104; decrease, $2,716,000. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Milwaukie and Prairie du Chein, 50½; Northwestern, 27½; preferred, 62½; Reading, 101½; Michigan Southern, 91½; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 93½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 63½; Galena, 96½; Atlantic, 125½; New York Central, 91½; Erie, 79½; Hudson, 108½; Fort Wayne, 87½; Canton, 39½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 29½; Quicksilver, 56½; 20 coupons, 105½; 10 coupons, new issue, 105½; 5-30s coupons, 105½; 7-30s, 109.

EVENING BOARD.

Gallagher's Exchange—Gold 142; New York central 91½; Erie 80½; Hudson 108½; Reading 101; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 93½; Chicago and Northwestern 27½; Fort Wayne 87½; Ohio Certificates 29½; Alton and Terra Haute 36; Cumberland 37; Quicksilver 56½.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Gold dull but firm. The active demand for customs, and the action of the bulls in keeping a large amount off the market, keep the price firm. The Bears open freely for a decline. From loans, and cash gold is loaned at 5 per cent, currency, but for calls and a small box belonging to Miss Munday broken open and the money which it contained stolen. A dress belonging to Miss Paul, in the pocket of which was forty dollars, was overlooked by the murderers. A man named Beam was arrested a few days afterwards and committed to jail on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

Shortly after the murder a colored man confined in our county jail informed Warden White that some weeks before he overheard two men who had visited the prison, conversing with a colleague, when they stated that an old lady who resided in an isolated part of Cambria county, had a large amount of money in her dwelling, and as no one lived with her except a young girl, it could easily be procured. The colored man did not pay any particular attention to the conversation at the time, but the circumstance was revived in his mind upon hearing of the murder, when he communicated the fact to Mr. White. As the information was supposed to be important the colored man was induced to visit Rosyln Siegel in the Cambria county jail, at Ebensburg, but he failed to identify him as either of the parties. The colored man is still in prison. In the meantime as such information is all important, Siegel is still in prison.

District Attorney Noon and sheriff Myers, of Cambria county, were investigating the case, learned that two men, who were traveling through the county, professedly as peppers and hewers, carrying their instruments in a box, had been seen near the house on the afternoon of the murder, and upon tracing them up, discovered that they had left Johnstown for this city on the succeeding day. The matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. Reid Hague and Jas. Richardson, two well-known special police of this city, who at once proceded to search for the supposed murderers. After spending several weeks in scouring through this neighborhood, they received information that two men answering the description of the persons of whom they were in search, named John Bowers and Daniel Bowser, were stopping at a private house in the Third ward, Allegheny, and measures were immediately taken for their apprehension. Last evening the above named officers, in company with David McKelvey and Wm. Boden, formerly connected with the Allegheny police, visited the house in question, and proceeded in arresting the supposed murderers. Bowser and Bowers were tried and convicted some years ago for robbing a clothing store in Allegheny, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of years, and were only released from that institution on the 17th of May last. It is alleged that during the confinement they were informed by a fellow prisoner of Miss Paul's defenseless condition, and of the large amount of money which she was supposed to have in her possession, when in the event of being released he would go and rob her. A box answering the description of that carried by the persons suspected of being murderers was found in the house where the arrest occurred. Sheriff Myers arrived in the city yesterday, and will remove the prisoners to Ebensburg to-day.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

July 15.—As usual, the week, immediately following the celebration of our national holiday, has been somewhat dull with manufacturers in the boot and shoe trade. The demand for all kinds of goods has been light, excepting for ladies shoes, in which there has been a fair trade. Advices from the country are lighter than they have been for many years past, and as a brisk fall trade is anticipated, orders will flow in pretty soon, which will keep them quite busy for some time to come. The summer is already too far advanced for any extensive demand for summer goods and, as yet, it is a little early to expect a large influx of buyers in this market. A very few have made their appearance, but little business has been transacted. In a few weeks, however, we shall see a very large number here making purchases for the approaching fall, which, if all the prognostications we hear are correct, will give us a very brisk trade. There is still an increasing demand for the Southern trade for the better class of goods adapted to the requirements of the people, who, in many cases, are not so badly off as might be supposed. The New York retail trade continues brisk, and prices firm. Manufacturers will find trade quite lively, and, until the buyers from the West and Southern States make their appearance, which will probably be in two or three weeks' time.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives the following statement of boots and shoes for week:

	Cases.
Total by sea for the week	3,705
" corresponding week last year	3,105
" since January 1	27,302
" same time last year	15,168
Total by rail for the week	5,721
" corresponding week last year	5,992
" since January 1	57,403
" same time last year	55,098

High Priced Tobacco at St. Louis.

A tub of fine leaf tobacco, weighing 225 lbs net, raised by Mr. A. M. Graff, of Franklin county, Missouri, and offered at public sale at the City Warehouse, yesterday by Messrs. Warren & Talbott, commission merchants of this city was struck off to Lewis & Bro. manufacturers of this city and Glasgow, at $1.01 @ 1.09 lbs—the highest price of the season. This tobacco was of the crop of 1862.

The Highwine Trade—A Bonded Warehouse.

We learn that quite a quantity of the seized highwines in this City have been ordered by the authorities at Washington to be placed in a United States Bonded Warehouse, and that Messrs. Hamilton & Gordon, of the Chicago Dock Company, who have organized a portion of their extensive buildings into an extensive establishment, under lock and key of an officer appointed by the Government. In some cases the orders have been suspended, as an immediate settlement is anticipated. This bonded warehouse is quite a desideratum to Chicago and the West. Distillers can now send their highwines to the shore in bond, and when there is an actual demand for consumption, pay the duties and withdraw them. The frauds and many risks in handling distilled spirits at points that have commanded so much capital, will be somewhat remedied, and we look for a much more healthy tone of the market and less of reckless speculation herein. By this arrangement, highwines will be bought and sold at the low cost of production, calling for less capital to carry them, and better regulating the legitimate supply and demand.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Resuming Turpentine Manufacture in North Carolina.

[From the Wilmington Herald, June 28.]

The preparations now making in the different parts of this district for resuming the manufacture of turpentine are stated to be progressing as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Numbers of the upper counties from this have been engaged during the summer in rebuilding the works destroyed during the war, while many others are about commencing the work. An old gentleman from above states that the work will go on in good earnest when the farmers can leave their growing crops, which will be in a few days. About this city Mr. Alfred Martin and Mr. J. R. Blossom have for some time been employed in rebuilding their stills, and it is understood that another large manufacturer, Mr. Van Fokelin, is now on a trip to the North to get the necessary supplies to enable him to commence work on his stills. These were burned about the time of evacuation by Confederate troops.

The United States Cotton Crop.

July 15.—The United States *Economist* says: The present price of cotton is very much due to a prevailing opinion that the crop will fall considerably below two millions of bales. It would certainly seem very probable that the crop would be short, but the actual supply will be doomed to disappointment. It is not to be overlooked that England will receive this year much cotton as in 1860 she received from all countries combined, and if there is such a supply as we think should be one million bales of American cotton thrown into the Liverpool market, who shall say that it will not fall to the Liverpool "ordinary price?" From these considerations, we are unable wholly to appreciate the present confidence of buyers of cotton and cot